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A study of student expenditures and sources of income for the 1960-61 academic year, based on a sample of undergraduate and graduate students at the university's Madison campus. The major concern is with full-time students living away from home who were in attendance during both sessions of the academic year.

Analyses of data for single undergraduate students include breakdowns, by sex, on various types of expenditures, debts (amount and type), and income for university attendance (sources such as scholarships, employment, savings, loans, and family contributions). While the analyses for graduate students cover the same general pattern, breakdowns are given for single and married graduate students. The study also presents data on the effect of finances on dropouts at the undergraduate level and includes analyses of occupations and education of parents of both undergraduate and graduate students. Report includes 87 statistical tables.

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STUDENT EXPENSES AND SOURCES OF INCOME
1960-61 ACADEMIC YEAR
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON CAMPUS

L. J. LINS

ED000748

OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON
OCTOBER 1961

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
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STUDENT EXPENSES AND SOURCES OF INCOME
1960-61 ACADEMIC YEAR
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON CAMPUS

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Office of Institutional Studies
The University of Wisconsin

October 1961

PREFACE

The preparation of students for a useful life is the chief concern of higher education. If preparation is to be planned so as to result in a quality product utilizing the strengths of the individual to the maximum, it is necessary to know the background and potential of the student being prepared.

A very high proportion of the research dealing with students is directed to studying levels of ability or degrees of achievement. It is important to know also something about general student characteristics, costs of college attendance, and parental backgrounds.

The study reported herein attempts to bring together information on some selected student and parent characteristics, but deals primarily with the gathering and analyses of data concerning student and parent incomes and student costs of university attendance. This report should prove helpful to students, planning to attend The University of Wisconsin, in anticipating costs of attendance and possible sources of income. It should be useful also to persons responsible for determining needs for financial aids programs.

The writer wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the assistance of Allan Abell, William Wiersma, and Wayne Schuh in preparing tabular analyses; of the staff of the Machine Records Unit of the Registrar's office in preparing punched cards and machine tabulating the data from the cards; and of Miss Edna Hasse who mailed the questionnaires, checked the returns, assisted with tabulations, and typed the report. The writer is especially indebted to the students and students' parents who so generously gave of their time in completing the questionnaires.

L. J. L.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Page

PREFACE i

LIST OF TABLES vii

I. INTRODUCTION 1

I.1 Sample Selection. 1

I.2 General Procedure 2

II. THE SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE FULL-TIME STUDENT 4

II.1 Costs of University Attendance. 5

Total Expense. 5

Residents vs. Non-Residents 5

According to Class. 10

According to Geographic Area of Home Address. . 11

According to Number of Living Brothers and Sisters 12

Room and Board 14

Residents vs. Non-Residents 14

According to Class. 17

According to Type of Housing. 19

Books and Supplies 28

Travel in Madison. 28

Travel to and from Home. 29

Clothing 30

Recreation and Entertainment 31

Fraternity, Sorority, and Residence Halls Dues . . 32

II.2 Debts: Amount and Type 32

II.3 Income for University Attendance. 35

Total Income 35

According to Various Sources. 35

Effect of Finance on Drop Outs. 42

Scholarships 45

University Payroll and Other Work during the Academic Year. 46

Income. 46

Chapter Page

Hours Worked and Pay Per Hour 48
Hours Worked and Credits Carried. 50
Summer Employment and Savings. 53
Loans. 54
Family Contribution. 55
II.4 Automobile Ownership. 56
II.5 Occupation, Education, and Income of Parents. 58
Occupations of Parents 58
Education of Parents 60
Parental Incomes 64
According to Father's Education 66
According to Father's Occupation. 66
According to Student Expenditures 66
According to Whether or Not Student is Working. 70
According to Whether or Not Student Has Automobile. 70
According to Student Housing. 70
III. THE GRADUATE STUDENT 72
III.1 Costs of University Attendance. 73
Total Expense. 74
All Students in the Sample. 74
Foreign Students. 78
Room and Board 79
Books and Supplies 79
Travel 80
Clothing 80
Laundry and Cleaning 80
Health 81
III.2 Debts: Amount and Type 81
III.3 Income for University Attendance. 83
Total Income 83
According to Various Sources. 84
Of Foreign Students 87
Income Distribution by Various Sources 88
U.W. Assistantships 92

Chapter Page

Scholarships or Fellowships 93
University Payroll and Other Work During the Year. 94
Summer Employment 97
Savings 97
Loans 98
Family Contribution 98
Spouse of Married Men 98

III.4 Occupation and Education of Parents 99
Occupations of Parents 99
Education of Parents 100

APPENDICES

A. Letters and Questionnaire to Students. 102
B. Postal Cards to Parents. 108
C. Defined Student Geographic Residence Areas 111

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LIST OF TABLES

No.		Page
I.	Total Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Residents Divided by Sex	6
II.	Total Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Non-Residents Divided by Sex	7
III.	Mean Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex	8
IV.	Mean Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status	9
V.	Total Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Women Divided by Class	10
VI.	Total Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Men Divided by Class	11
VII.	Total Cost for University Attendance of Single Undergraduates Divided by Sex and Geographic Area of Home Address	13
VIII.	Median Total Expense of Married and Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and Number of Living Brothers and Sisters	14
IX.	Cost for Room and Board of Single Undergraduate Residents Divided by Sex	15
X.	Cost for Room and Board of Single Undergraduate Non-Residents Divided by Sex	16
XI.	Cost for Room and Board of Single Undergraduate Men Divided by Class	17
XII.	Cost for Room and Board of Single Undergraduate Women Divided by Class	18
XIII.	Cost for Room and Board of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Type of Housing	20
XIV.	Type of Housing of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Geographic Area of Home Address	21
XV.	Type of Housing of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and Sex	24
XVI.	Room Expense of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Type of Housing	26
XVII.	Cost for Board of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Type of Housing	27
XVIII.	Cost for Books and Supplies of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex	28

No. Page

XIX. Cost for Books and Supplies of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and Sex. 28

XX. Cost for Travel in Madison of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex. 29

XXI. Cost for Travel to and from Home of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex. 30

XXII. Cost for Clothing of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 30

XXIII. Cost for Recreation and Entertainment of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and Sex. 31

XXIV. Type of Debts of Single Undergraduate Full-Time Students Divided by Class 33

XXV. Amount of Debt of Single Undergraduate Men Divided by Class. . 33

XXVI. Amount of Debt of Single Undergraduate Women Divided by Class 34

XXVII. Amount of Debt of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 34

XXVIII. Total Income of Single Undergraduate Residents Divided by Sex 36

XXIX. Total Income of Single Undergraduate Non-Residents Divided by Sex 37

XXX. Mean Amount of Income of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status 39

XXXI. Mean Amount of Income of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 40

XXXII. Median Amount of Income of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 41

XXXIII. Most Important Reason for Dropping out of School of Single Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors, Divided by Sex 43

XXXIV. Second Most Important Reason for Dropping out of School of Single Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors, Divided by Sex. . . 43

XXXV. Plans for Completing Degree without Interruption of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class. 44

XXXVI. Income from Scholarships of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 45

XXXVII. Source of Scholarships of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class 46

XXXVIII. Income from University Payroll of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex. 47

XXXIX. Income from Other Work of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 47

No. Page

XL. Hours Worked per Week by Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 48

XLI. Pay per Hour of Working Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 48

XLII. Hours Worked per Week by Working Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and Sex. 49

XLIII. Pay per Hour (in Dollars) of Working Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and Sex. 49

XLIV. Credits Carried by Undergraduate Students Divided by Class and by Working and Not Working 51

XLV. Credits Carried According to Number of Hours Worked per Week by Undergraduate Students Divided by Class 52

XLVI. Frequency and Per Cent of Working Single Undergraduate Students, Divided by Sex and Class, Who Felt that Working Seriously Hurt Their Grades. 52

XLVII. Income from Summer Employment of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex. 53

XLVIII. Income from Own Savings of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 54

XLIX. Income from University Loans of Single Undergraduate Resident Students Divided by Sex 54

L. Income from Relatives Loans of Single Undergraduate Resident Students Divided by Sex 55

LI. Income from Other Loans of Single Undergraduate Residents Divided by Sex 55

LII. Income from Family Contributions of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex. 56

LIII. Total Cost of University Attendance of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Whether or Not Student Owns and Has a Car at The University. 57

LIV. Full-Time Undergraduate Students Who Own and Have a Car at The University and Who Have a Scholarship 58

LV. Occupations of Fathers of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 59

LVI. Occupations of Fathers of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Geographic Area of Home Address 61

LVII. Occupations of Mothers of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 62

LVIII. Education of Fathers of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 62

LIX. Education of Fathers of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Sex and Geographic Area of Home Address 63

No. Page

LX. Education of Mothers of Single Undergraduate Students Divided by Resident Status and Sex 64

LXI. 1960 Income of Parents of Undergraduate Students According to Father's Education. 67

LXII. 1960 Income of Parents of Undergraduate Students According to Father's Occupation 68

LXIII. Total Expenditures for University Attendance of Single Resident and Non-Resident Students According to Parent Income Level 69

LXIV. 1960 Incomes of Parents of Undergraduate Students Working and Not Working during 1960-61 Academic Year 70

LXV. 1960 Incomes of Parents According to Certain Types of Housing of Undergraduate Students. 71

LXVI. Total Cost for University Attendance of Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students. 74

LXVII. Mean Cost for University Attendance of Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students. 76

LXVIII. Mean Cost for University Attendance of Graduate Students Divided by Residence Status and Sex and Marital Status . . . 77

LXIX. Mean Cost for University Attendance of Single and Married Male Foreign Graduate Students 78

LXX. Cost for Room and Board of Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students 79

LXXI. Cost for Laundry and Cleaning of Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students 81

LXXII. Amount of Debt of Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students with Debts 82

LXXIII. Type of Debts of Graduate Students Divided by Degree Candidacy and Marital Status 82

LXXIV. Total Income of Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students. 83

LXXV. Mean Amount of Income, Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students, Divided by Source of Income. 85

LXXVI. Median Amount of Income, Single Male and Female and Married Male Graduate Students, Divided by Source of Income. 86

LXXVII. Plans of Graduate Students for Completing Degree without Interruption 87

LXXVIII. Mean Amount of Income, Single Male and Married Male Foreign Graduate Students. 88

LXXIX. Income, of Single Male Graduate Students, Divided by Source of Income 89

No. Page

LXXX. Income, of Single Female Graduate Students, Divided by Source of Income 90

LXXXI. Income, of Married Male Graduate Students, Divided by Source of Income 91

LXXXII. Source of Scholarship or Fellowship of Graduate Students Divided by Degree Candidacy and Marital Status 94

LXXXIII. Average Hours Worked per Week by Graduate Students 95

LXXXIV. Pay per Hour of Working Graduate Students. 96

LXXXV. Credits Carried per Semester by Working and Non-Working Graduate Students. 97

LXXXVI. Occupations of Fathers of Resident and Non-Resident Graduate Students. 99

37. LXXXVII. Education of Fathers of Resident and Non-Resident Graduate Students. 101

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this study is to analyze costs and income of students at The University of Wisconsin, Madison campus; to secure information on parental incomes; and to make comparisons of costs and incomes of persons within defined student groups. Major concern is with students living away from home; therefore the population was conceived as full-time students who were non-commuters, who were in attendance on the Madison campus both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year, and who were living away from their parental homes.

I.1 Sample Selection

A one-fifteenth sample was drawn at regular intervals from the alphabetical listing of all students in the first semester 1960-61 Student Directory; the first case for the sample was drawn by lot. An immediately preceding alternate was taken for each person who did not meet the population definition. The sample consisted of 1,249 persons or about one-eleventh of the defined population.

There was no reason to believe that the alphabetical listing would be biased or that there would be any correlation between successive individuals in the listing with respect to the sources and amount of income and/or the types and amounts of expenses. Therefore, for the purposes of this investigation, it was felt that a "regular interval" or "n^{th} person" sample would be as satisfactory as a simple random sample. To check this, however, the Student Master Enrollment cards for the 1960-61 year were separated such that a selection was made of those persons who corresponded as nearly as possible to the defined population. The sample was checked against these cards and significances of difference were computed according to the region of home address, sex and marital status, college or school in which enrolled, residence for fee purposes, and class (freshman, sophomore, etc.).

The undergraduate group variations of sample frequencies from those expected on the basis of the Master Enrollment Cards, with respect to these categories, were no larger than would be expected by chance. The sample of undergraduate, graduate, law and medical students was found to be representative except for the graduate school students when divided by residence. The lack of representativeness here appeared to be due to the problem of residence being defined in terms of fees for the sample group and in terms of home address for the selections from the Master Enrollment Cards. There is a tendency for many graduate students to report Madison permanent home addresses for mailing purposes while their actual homes are not in Madison or in Wisconsin. In fact, for the first semester 1960-61, 724 students classified as non-residents for fee purposes gave a Madison permanent home address at the time of registering; most of these persons were registered in the Graduate School.

I.2 General Procedure

On April 7, 1961, a letter with which was enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope and a questionnaire, "Study of Student Costs, The University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus," was sent to the 1,249 students in the sample; on April 27, a follow-up letter was sent to the students who had not responded by that date (See Appendix A).

Each student was identified by a code number; however the student was informed that he would not be identified in the study. His anonymity was assured by the following paragraph from the April 7 letter:

> The questionnaire is being sent to a sample of students selected at random from all divisions of the student body; therefore it is very important that each person respond with accurate answers. All information will be kept in strict confidence and the analyses will be on a group and not individual basis. The student names will not be available to the persons making the analyses. You will note a code number on the questionnaire. This number has only one purpose; it enables us to send a follow-up to persons who do not respond to the first request.

The confidential nature of the responses was emphasized also in the April 27 follow-up letter. This read in part, ".....the individual information will be kept in strict confidence. There will be no individual analyses made nor will your name be available to any persons making the analyses or to persons in any other offices."

Of the 1,249 persons to whom questionnaires were sent, 1,075 returned usable completed questionnaires; this was an 86.1 per cent response. The returns were representative of the original sample. No significant differences were found between the original sample and the persons from whom questionnaires were received on sex and marital status, region of home address, college or school in which enrolled, residence status for fee purposes, and year of classification. It did not appear, therefore, that there were systematic differences with respect to student classifications between the respondents and non-respondents.

Section VI of the questionnaire asked the student to estimate his parent's or parents' 1960 income. There was some question that most students are apprised of their parents' incomes; therefore it was decided to send a self-addressed, return, double postal card to the parents of undergraduate students who did not have a foreign address (See Appendix B). The parent was asked for the "Amount of 1960 income (wages, salaries, profits, interest, dividends)," and was asked not to sign the postal card. A code number, consisting of a combination of the student code number and the parents' income as given by the student, was assigned to the parent and put on the card as a control number.

There were 616 usable returns of the 825 postal card questionnaires sent to the parents of undergraduate students; thus 74.7 per cent of the parents responded with adequate information. In 542 instances, both the parent and the student gave parental income data.

The analyses to follow will be for undergraduate and for graduate students only. Law and medical students are eliminated from the report since the sample of these groups is quite small. Emphasis in the analyses is primarily on factual presentation rather than on interpretive comment since it is believed that the data of this report can be useful for many purposes. Thus status presentation seems to be preferable to the presentation of reasons for particular situations. As a question arises, pertinent data from the report can be selected and, at that time, interpretations in greater detail can be made.

CHAPTER II

THE SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE FULL-TIME STUDENT

The analyses of this chapter with few exceptions are based upon single full-time undergraduate students only. A full-time undergraduate student, for the purposes of this report, is a student carrying 12 or more credits during each of the two semesters of the 1960-61 academic year.

No separate analysis of married students is made since the group was small (32 male and 5 female married students) and since it was felt that the real concern should be for single students. Of the wives of married male undergraduate students, three (9.1%) were full-time students and were living with their husbands in Madison, 25 (75.8%) were not students but were living with their husbands, and five (15.1%) were not students and were not living with their husbands in Madison.

There are 469 single men and 326 single women in the sample. Of these, 260 (32.7%) were freshman, 211 (26.5%) were sophomore, 178 (22.4%) were junior, 142 (17.9%) were senior, and four (0.5%) were special students. There were 560 students who were residents of the state of Wisconsin and 235 who were residents of other states or foreign countries.

The sample was taken from a defined population of full-time students who were non-commuters, who were in attendance on the Madison campus both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year, and who were living away from their parental homes. This being the case, the reader is advised not to interpret the analyses as if the entire student body were represented.

The decision to restrict the population, and consequently the sample, was made on the basis of attempting to secure a quite homogeneous group in terms of having similar potential items of cost for university attendance. For example, a student living with his parents and commuting may feel that he has no cost for room and board or that his room is free and his board is of little cost to his parents.

It seemed to the writer that a study of this type would be most useful to the student who desires to attend The University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, but who chooses to, or must, live at a residence other than that of his parent or guardian. A student living at home can quite easily estimate his expenses for the year on the basis of data presented herein and his past experience in consultation with his parents.

II.1 Costs of University Attendance

The student was asked to itemize as accurately as possible the amount spent during the academic year, September 1960 - June 1961, for university attendance. The value of work performed in exchange for room, board, etc. was to be included as a cost. Also to be included as costs were tuition and fee remissions. Items of this type, though not representing direct out-of-pocket costs, are considered in the income section as income during the year.

Each student was asked to estimate his costs for room, board, books and supplies, travel in Madison, travel to and from home, clothing, laundry and cleaning, tuition and fees, health (dental and medical), recreation and entertainment, dues (fraternity, sorority, and residence halls), miscellaneous (personal items, gifts, etc.), and other. The analyses to follow, both for total costs and for specific costs, are presented generally in terms of the mean, the median, the fifth percentile, and the ninety-fifth percentile. The mean is the arithmetic average obtained by dividing the sum of all values by the number of cases; since it reflects the exact value of every item in the distribution, it is affected by extreme scores. The median is the point below which and above which 50 per cent of the cases fall. The fifth percentile is the point below which five per cent of the cases fall and the ninety-fifth percentile is the point below which 95 per cent of the cases fall.

The fifth and ninety-fifth percentiles are used instead of the complete range in this report since it seemed desirable to eliminate the very extreme cases. It is possible for the reader to interpret the range given since 90 per cent of the cases fall between the fifth and ninety-fifth percentiles.

Total Expense

Residents vs. Non-Residents

Resident students are students who are subject to resident fees only. A non-resident student is one who is subject to non-resident tuition in addition to the fees; a person who is classified as a non-resident student but who has a non-resident tuition remission is considered a non-resident student. The amount of a tuition and/or fee remission scholarship is tabulated as income and also as a cost.

The mean cost for university attendance of the 192 single resident women during the 1960-61 academic year was $67.08 higher than for the 368 single resident men (Table I). The median cost for these women was $23.00 more than for the men. Ninety per cent of the resident single women spent between $1000 and $2100 as compared with $1000-2040 for the men.

TABLE I

TOTAL COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX

Total Cost in Dollars	Men		Women	
	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %
Under 800	1	0.3	1	0.5
800 - 999	16	4.6	8	4.7
1000 - 1199	72	24.2	18	14.1
1200 - 1399	103	52.2	66	48.4
1400 - 1599	81	74.2	34	66.1
1600 - 1799	51	88.0	29	81.2
1800 - 1999	20	93.5	17	90.1
2000 - 2199	15	97.6	15	97.9
2200 - 2399	6	99.2	1	98.4
2400 and Over	3	100.0	3	100.0
TOTAL	368		192	
Mean	$1462.60		$1529.68	
Median	1378.00		1401.00	
5th %ile	1000.00		1000.00	
95th %ile	2040.00		2100.00	

The difference between the amount spent by resident and non-resident students was greater than the amount of the non-resident tuition, which was $380. The non-resident tuition for the 1961-62 year is $489; for 1960-61, the fees were $220 while in 1961-62 the fees are $236. Thus the total of fees and tuition for the non-resident student for the 1960-61 academic year was $600 as compared with $725 for the 1961-62 academic year.

In comparing Table II with Table I, one notes that the mean cost to the 134 non-resident women was $879.42 more than for resident women, and to the 101 non-resident men was $678.91 more than for the resident men. Half of the non-resident women spent $2285 or more for the academic year as compared with $1401 or more spent by half of the resident women. Similar differences can be noted for the men with half of the non-resident men spending $2000 or more as compared with $1378 or more spent by half of the resident men. The means, medians, and percentiles were computed from a table of actual costs rather than from a frequency distribution table with cost ranges.

TABLE II

TOTAL COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX

Total Cost in Dollars	Men		Women	
	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %
Under 1400	2	2.0	1	0.8
1400 - 1699	22	23.8	13	10.5
1700 - 1999	24	47.5	23	27.6
2000 - 2299	25	72.3	31	50.8
2300 - 2599	13	85.2	29	72.4
2600 - 2899	7	92.1	16	84.3
2900 - 3199	3	95.1	13	94.0
3200 - 3499	3	98.0	1	94.8
3500 - 3799	1	99.0	3	97.0
3800 and Over	1	100.0	4	100.0
TOTAL	101		134	
Mean	$2141.51		$2409.10	
Median	2000.00		2285.00	
5th %ile	1480.00		1549.00	
95th %ile	3150.00		3470.00	

Most of the differences in the means of the amount spent by resident and non-resident students is attributable to the $380 tuition charge and the larger amounts spent by non-resident students for board and room, travel to and from hom clothing, and personal items and gifts (Table III). Apparently not all students had costs for each of the various items; Table III also shows the per cent of the resident and non-resident students, divided by sex, who had a cost for each particular item. The means are based upon all students whether or not there was a cost for a particular item. It is clear that the women on the average spend more for board and room and clothing than do the men while the men spend more than the women do for recreation and entertainment.

TABLE III

MEAN COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Cost Item	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Room and Board	729.20	100.0	809.01	100.0	802.67	100.0	1007.16	100.0
Books and Supplies	87.07	100.0	83.14	100.0	87.65	100.0	87.54	100.0
Travel in Madison	17.20	51.1	6.98	51.0	20.42	55.4	10.12	50.0
Travel to and from Home	35.00	85.1	23.61	82.3	130.77	92.1	163.66	94.8
Clothing	76.13	85.6	151.04	93.2	105.77	87.1	228.69	90.3
Laundry and Cleaning	22.24	72.3	19.48	82.8	52.13	91.1	36.51	90.3
Tuition and Fees	220.00	100.0	220.00	100.0	600.00	100.0	600.00	100.0
Health	15.97	45.4	24.10	53.6	16.32	44.6	34.72	49.3
Recreation and Entertainment	128.53	93.2	43.88	82.3	163.84	95.1	56.55	83.6
Fraternity, Sorority, Res. Halls Dues	35.32	46.7	55.54	72.4	56.44	58.4	62.23	63.4
Other*	95.94	81.8	92.90	93.2	105.50	84.2	121.92	91.8
TOTAL	1462.60		1529.68		2141.51		2409.10	

*Student activities, personal items, gifts, etc.

Goodnight and Trump made a study of student expenses of undergraduate students at The University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, for the 1950-51 year--ten years earlier than the present study. Table 7.0 of the Goodnight-Trump report[1], presents the average (based on the means) student expense budgets for single men and for single women undergraduate residents of Wisconsin who were living away from home. This chapter of the present study also is concerned with single undergraduate students living away from home. The chapter which follows presents statistics on graduate students.

The mean cost of university attendance, during the 1950-51 year, for single male resident students, as reported by Goodnight and Trump, was $1120 as compared with the $1462.60 of this report. Goodnight and Trump reported a mean cost of $1150 for single female resident students as compared with the $1529.68 of this report. The ten-year changes in costs for resident students are reflected in the following comparison:

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[1] Scott Goodnight and Paul Trump, "Student Expenses and Financial Resources at the University of Wisconsin," Division of Student Affairs, University of Wisconsin, 1953, page 21.

Item of Expense	Men Present Study	 Goodnight-Trump	Women Present Study	 Goodnight-Trump
Room and Board	$ 729.20	$ 610	$ 809.01	$ 640
Books and Supplies	87.07	50	83.14	50
Travel in Madison	17.20	15	6.98	10
Travel outside Madison	35.00	30	23.61	30
Clothing	76.13	70	151.04	160
Laundry and Cleaning	22.24	20	19.48	20
Fees	220.00	120	220.00	120
Health	15.97	25	24.10	20
Recreation and Entertainment	128.53	140	43.88	55
Miscellaneous	131.26	40	148.44	45
TOTAL	1462.60	1120	1529.68	1150

Table IV gives the mean cost of each expense item for residents, non-residents, and the total single undergraduate students; there is no division by sex. The mean total cost, exclusive of tuition and fees, for all single undergraduate students was $1392.02; for non-residents it was $1694.08; and for residents it was $1265.25

TABLE IV

MEAN COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS

Cost Item	Residents Dollars	 % With	Non-Residents Dollars	 % With	Total Dollars	 % With
Room and Board	756.56	100.0	919.27	100.0	804.66	100.0
Books and Supplies	85.72	100.0	87.59	100.0	86.27	100.0
Travel in Madison	13.70	51.1	14.55	52.3	13.95	51.5
Travel to and from Home	31.09	84.1	149.52	93.6	66.10	86.9
Clothing	101.81	88.2	175.86	88.9	123.70	88.4
Laundry and Cleaning	21.29	75.9	43.22	90.6	27.78	80.3
Tuition and Fees	220.00	100.0	600.00	100.0	332.33	100.0
Health	18.76	48.2	26.81	47.2	21.14	47.9
Recreation and Entertainment	99.51	89.5	102.66	88.5	100.44	89.2
Fraternity, Sorority, Res. Halls Dues	41.91	55.5	59.74	61.3	47.18	57.2
Other*	94.90	85.7	114.86	88.5	100.80	86.6
TOTAL	1485.25		2294.08		1724.35	

*Student activities, personal items, gifts, etc.

According to Class

From Tables V and VI, it appears that the sophomore and senior years are the most expensive for the men while expenses for women decrease each year from the freshman through the senior years. The higher average costs for women in the freshman and sophomore years may be attributable in part to higher board and room rates since a higher proportion of freshman and sophomore women live in private dormitories than do junior and senior women; part of the difference is due to non-resident tuition since a larger proportion of freshman women were non-residents than was true of the sophomore, junior, or senior women. While the mean expense for the senior men was $168 higher than for the freshman men, the mean cost for freshman women was $411 higher than for senior women. One also notes the wider range of costs for the freshman women than for upperclass women. The range within which the costs of 90 per cent of the women fell was $1205-3180 (a difference of $1975) for freshmen, $1075-2860 (a difference of $1785) for sophomores, $1055-2795 (a difference of $1740) for juniors, and $1005-2553 (a difference of $1548) for seniors.

TABLE V

TOTAL COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN DIVIDED BY CLASS

Total Cost (Dollars)	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
Less than 900	2	1.6	1	1.0	1	1.7	--	--
900 - 1199	3	4.0	9	10.4	5	10.3	6	13.0
1200 - 1499	28	26.4	29	40.6	13	32.8	17	50.0
1500 - 1799	22	44.0	11	52.1	19	65.5	11	73.9
1800 - 2099	20	60.0	18	70.8	7	77.6	6	87.0
2100 - 2399	18	74.4	8	79.2	5	86.2	3	93.5
2400 - 2699	14	85.6	10	89.6	3	91.4	2	97.8
2700 - 2999	7	91.2	6	95.8	3	96.6	1	100.0
3000 - 3299	5	95.2	3	99.0	1	98.3		
3300 and Over	6	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0		
TOTAL	125		96		58		46	
Mean	$2013.16		$1838.75		$1758.95		$1601.89	
Median	1890.00		1782.50		1616.00		1482.50	
5th %ile	1205.00		1075.00		1055.00		1005.00	
95th %ile	3180.00		2860.00		2795.00		2553.00	

Not only do the mean costs for the male sophomores and seniors appear higher than the costs for freshman and junior men, but also the range of costs is greater for the sophomores and seniors. The differences in costs between the bottom five per cent and the top five per cent of the men, by class, were: freshmen $1126, sophomores $1685, juniors $1183, and seniors $1483.

TABLE VI

TOTAL COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE MEN DIVIDED BY CLASS

Total Cost (Dollars)	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
Less than 900	2	1.5	1	0.9	1	0.8	1	1.0
900 - 1199	24	19.3	19	17.4	21	18.3	19	20.8
1200 - 1499	56	60.7	30	43.5	42	53.3	20	41.7
1500 - 1799	28	81.5	28	67.8	31	79.2	26	68.8
1800 - 2099	16	93.3	19	84.4	13	90.0	15	84.4
2100 - 2399	6	97.8	7	90.4	7	95.8	9	93.8
2400 - 2699	1	98.5	4	93.9	2	97.5	4	97.9
2700 - 2999	1	99.3	3	96.5	3	100.0	--	--
3000 - 3299	--	--	1	97.4			1	99.0
3300 and Over	1	100.0	3	100.0			1	100.0
TOTAL	135		115		120		96	
Mean	$1483.79		$1673.07		$1528.07		$1651.65	
Median	1390.00		1550.00		1435.50		1600.00	
5th %ile	998.00		1025.00		1025.00		1015.00	
95th %ile	2124.00		2710.00		2208.00		2498.00	

According to Geographic Area of Home Address

It is interesting to note whether students from a particular area spend more during the academic year than students do from some other area. Four areas were identified according to the home address of the students. These areas are the state of Wisconsin; the North Central area other than Wisconsin; the New England and Middle Atlantic area; and all other states, U. S. territories, and foreign countries.

The North Central area is made up of the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio. The New England and Middle Atlantic area consists of the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington D. C., and West Virginia (Appendix C).

Presented in Table VII are the expenses of men and of women according to the four areas of home address. When the amount of the non-resident tuition is subtracted from the mean expenses, the mean cost for men from the state of Wisconsin was $1429.57, from the North Central area other than Wisconsin was $1643.71, from the New England and Middle Atlantic area was $1801.43, and from all others was $1871.00. Comparable figures for the women were: Wisconsin, $1500.66; North Central, $1882.30; New England and Middle Atlantic, $2146.89; and all others, $2052.54. The differences obviously are not due solely to the distance of the student's home from the campus since the average distance, from the campus to their parental homes, of persons in the "all other" group is greater than for the New England and Middle Atlantic group. However, the women from the New England and Middle Atlantic states spend more on the average and show a wider range of costs than is true for any other group. The same is not true for the men.

According to Number of Living Brothers and Sisters

Of the 795 single undergraduate students, 607 (76.3%) have no brothers or sisters in college, 154 (19.4%) have one brother or sister in college, 24 (3.0%) have two brothers or sisters in college, and 10 (1.3%) have three brothers or sisters in college.

Of the 832 married and single undergraduate students, 91 (10.9%) have no living brothers or sisters; 309 (37.1%) have one living brother or sister; and 193 (23.2%) have two, 113 (13.6%) have three, 52 (6.3%) have four, and 74 (8.9%) have five or more living brothers and sisters.

The data of Table VIII seem to indicate that students who have four or more brothers and sisters are inclined to spend considerably less for university attendance than students do who have fewer brothers and sisters. This is particularly true for freshmen; the average student with no brothers or sisters spends more than students do who have brothers or sisters. On the average, freshman students with one, two, or three brothers or sisters spend about the same amount. As the number of brothers and sisters increases, beyond three, the amount spent, by each group with the exception of seniors, generally decreases.

TABLE VII

TOTAL COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATES DIVIDED BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF HOME ADDRESS

Interval (Dollars)	Men							
	Wisconsin		N. Central		New England & Mid. Atlantic		Others	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
Under 800	1	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
800 - 1199	88	24.2	1	1.7	--	--	--	--
1200 - 1599	184	74.2	6	12.1	1	3.6	2	13.3
1600 - 1999	71	93.5	21	48.3	13	50.0	4	40.0
2000 - 2399	21	99.2	20	82.8	7	75.0	4	66.7
2400 - 2799	2	99.7	6	93.1	3	85.7	2	80.0
2800 - 3199	1	100.0	3	98.3	3	96.4	--	--
3200 - 3599			1	100.0	--	--	2	93.3
3600 - 3999					--	--	1	100.0
4000 and Over					1	100.0		
TOTAL	368		58		28		15	
Mean	$1429.57		$2023.71		$2181.43		$2251.00	
Median	1378.00		2000.00		1987.50		2060.00	
5th %ile	1000.00		1430.00		1588.00		1474.00	
95th %ile	2040.00		2800.00		2959.00		3336.00	
	Women							
Under 800	1	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
800 - 1199	26	14.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
1200 - 1599	100	66.2	4	5.2	2	4.6	2	15.4
1600 - 1999	46	90.1	19	29.9	8	22.7	2	30.8
2000 - 2399	16	98.4	25	62.3	9	43.2	3	53.9
2400 - 2799	3	100.0	20	88.3	10	65.9	2	69.2
2800 - 3199			6	96.1	11	90.9	3	92.3
3200 - 3599			1	97.4	1	93.2	--	--
3600 - 3999			1	98.7	2	97.7	1	100.0
4000 and Over			1	100.0	1	100.0		
TOTAL	192		77		44		13	
Mean	$1500.66		$2262.30		$2526.89		$2432.54	
Median	1401.00		2170.00		2514.00		2311.00	
5th %ile	1000.00		1596.00		1549.00		1410.00	
95th %ile	2100.00		3020.00		3770.00		3195.00	

TABLE VIII

MEDIAN TOTAL EXPENSE OF MARRIED AND SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS AND NUMBER OF LIVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS*

Class	Number of Living Brothers and Sisters					
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or More
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Freshman	1755.00	1665.00	1638.00	1637.00	1390.00	1297.00
Sophomore	1599.00	1792.50	1636.50	1595.00	1462.00	1280.00
Junior	1628.00	1596.00	1570.00	1493.00	1405.00	1340.00
Senior	1520.00	1585.00	1807.50	1550.50	1630.00	1926.00
No. of Cases	91	309	193	113	52	74

*Includes 37 married undergraduate students.

Room and Board

Residents vs. Non-Residents

The average male undergraduate non-resident student spends more for room and board during the academic year than the average male resident student does. Non-resident undergraduate women, likewise, spend more on the average than resident undergraduate women do. Tables IX and X contain the frequency distribution; accumulated per cent of costs less than certain amounts; and means, medians, and fifth and ninety-fifth percentiles of expenditures for room and board by resident and non-resident undergraduate students.

Ninety per cent of the resident women spent between $510.40 and $1226.36 (a difference of $715.96) for room and board while 90 per cent of the non-resident women spent between $517.00 and $1425.33 (a difference of $908.33). The same trend follows for resident and non-resident men; however, the average costs are less and the ranges are smaller.

TABLE IX

COST FOR ROOM AND BOARD OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX

Men			Women		
Cost (Dollars)	No.	Acc. %	Cost (Dollars)	No.	Acc. %
Under 300	3	0.8	Under 450	3	1.6
300 - 399	3	1.6	450 - 574	16	9.9
400 - 499	17	6.2	575 - 699	17	18.8
500 - 599	42	17.7	700 - 824	80	41.7
600 - 699	65	35.3	825 - 949	56	89.6
700 - 799	136	72.3	950 - 1074	2	90.6
800 - 899	71	91.6	1075 - 1199	--	--
900 - 999	22	97.6	1200 - 1324	17	99.5
1000 - 1099	6	99.2	1325 - 1449	1	100.0
1100 and Over	3	100.0			
TOTAL	368		TOTAL	192	
Mean	$729.20		Mean	$809.01	
Median	754.95		Median	812.65	
5th %ile	484.67		5th %ile	510.40	
95th %ile	948.56		95th %ile	1226.36	

TABLE X

COST FOR ROOM AND BOARD OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX

Men			Women		
Cost (Dollars)	No.	Acc. %	Cost (Dollars)	No.	Acc. %
Under 480	2	2.0	Under 350	2	1.5
480 - 569	7	8.9	350 - 499	3	3.7
570 - 659	9	17.8	500 - 649	5	7.5
660 - 749	12	29.7	650 - 799	22	23.9
750 - 839	41	70.3	800 - 949	32	47.8
840 - 929	12	82.2	950 - 1099	20	62.7
930 - 1019	9	91.1	1100 - 1249	10	70.1
1020 - 1109	6	97.0	1250 - 1399	30	92.5
1110 - 1199	1	98.0	1400 - 1549	10	100.0
1200 and Over	2	100.0			
TOTAL	101		TOTAL	134	
Mean	$ 802.67		Mean	$1007.16	
Median	802.78		Median	996.43	
5th %ile	520.50		5th %ile	517.00	
95th %ile	1065.83		95th %ile	1425.33	

According to Class

The differences are negligible from class to class in the average amount spent for room and board by single undergraduate men (Table XI). The average amount spent for room and board by single undergraduate women, however, decreases from class to class (freshman to senior); this amount is higher for women than for men in all classes (Table XII).

TABLE XI

COST FOR ROOM AND BOARD OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE MEN
DIVIDED BY CLASS

Cost (Dollars)	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
Less than 300	2	1.5	1	0.9	--	--	--	--
300 - 399	3	3.7	2	2.6	--	--	--	--
400 - 499	4	6.7	4	6.1	5	4.2	4	4.2
500 - 599	9	13.3	11	15.7	13	15.0	16	20.8
600 - 699	12	22.2	21	33.9	24	35.0	18	39.5
700 - 799	72	75.6	36	65.2	35	64.2	20	60.4
800 - 899	25	94.1	27	88.7	28	87.5	22	83.3
900 - 999	3	96.3	9	96.5	9	95.0	11	94.8
1000 - 1099	4	99.3	2	98.3	4	98.3	4	99.0
1100 and Over	1	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0
TOTAL	135		115		120		96	
Mean	$739.56		$747.00		$ 751.67		$ 746.30	
Median	766.17		766.35		761.36		754.54	
5th %ile	475.00		487.50		510.00		516.00	
95th %ile	920.83		982.50		1000.00		1010.00	

TABLE XII

COST FOR ROOM AND BOARD OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN DIVIDED BY CLASS

Cost (Dollars)	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
Less than 300	1	0.8	1	1.0	--	--	--	--
300 - 449	1	1.6	2	3.1	1	1.7	1	2.1
450 - 599	6	6.4	6	9.4	5	10.3	6	15.2
600 - 749	3	8.8	6	15.6	6	20.7	7	30.4
750 - 899	67	62.4	48	65.6	33	77.6	23	80.4
900 - 1049	13	72.8	9	75.0	6	87.9	5	91.3
1050 - 1199	5	76.8	5	80.2	1	89.7	1	93.5
1200 - 1349	19	92.0	12	92.7	4	96.6	2	97.8
1350 - 1499	9	99.2	7	100.0	1	98.3	1	100.0
1500 and Over	1	100.0			1	100.0		
TOTAL	125		96		58		46	
Mean	$ 946.29		$ 910.47		$ 843.19		$ 796.20	
Median	838.75		829.69		819.44		790.91	
5th %ile	525.00		498.00		519.00		513.00	
95th %ile	1396.88		1570.00		1320.00		1235.00	

The differences indicate that new freshman women can expect to have difficulty in locating low cost accommodations and might expect to pay more for room and board than would be necessary to pay as an upperclassman. It does not mean, however, that reasonable accommodations are not available since 62 per cent of the freshman women pay less than $900 for room and board and nine per cent pay less than $750.

It was pointed out earlier that non-resident students pay more on the average for room and board than resident students do. This would account in part for the higher total costs for University attendance of freshman women than of upperclass women, and also the higher costs for women than for men since the percentages of women in the sample, with home addresses other than Wisconsin, are 49.6 for freshmen, 39.6 for sophomores, 37.9 for juniors, and 26.1 for seniors. The percentages of men in the sample with home addresses other than Wisconsin are 25.9 for freshmen, 27.8 for sophomores, 15.0 for juniors, and 16.7 for seniors.

These percentages are not representative of the total students in the various classes since it should be recalled that the sample includes only students who were in attendance both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year, who were living away from their parental homes, who were full-time students, and who were not commuting; thus nearly all Madison students and many Dane County students were eliminated in taking the sample. During the first semester 1960-61, 16.8 per cent of the total undergraduate students had Madison home addresses and 19.4 per cent of the total undergraduate students had Dane County addresses; Dane County includes the city of Madison. Admission requirements are higher for non-resident students than for resident students; this factor plus better family financial backing, as will be shown later in this report, tend to keep the percentage higher of non-resident than of resident students who continue for the entire year.

According to Type of Housing

In referring to Table XIII, one notes that the highest average expenditure for room and board is by women students living in privately owned halls. The mean cost for these women was $1164.26 with half of the students paying $1251.85 or more and 90 per cent paying between $623.00 and $1434.69. The fact that the mean cost in privately owned halls for women is over $267 higher than for any other living accommodation for women explains partly the high total expenditure for university attendance of non-resident women since, as is noted from Table XIV, 48.1 per cent of the women students from the North Central states other than Wisconsin, 59.1 per cent of the women students from the New England and Middle Atlantic states, and 38.4 per cent of the women students from other states and foreign countries lived in privately owned halls.

The second highest average room and board rate for women students was in sorority houses with a mean cost of $896.88 and a median cost of $881.25. Combining the number of women living in privately owned halls and the number of women living in sorority houses, it is found that, of the sample, 62.4 per cent of the women from the North Central states other than Wisconsin, 65.9 per cent of the women from the New England and Middle Atlantic states, and 53.8 per cent of the women from other states or foreign countries lived either in privately owned halls or in sorority houses.

TABLE XIII

COST FOR ROOM AND BOARD OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND TYPE OF HOUSING*

Measure	Men							
	Type of Housing							
	University Res. Hall	Univ. Apt. or House	Sorority or Frat. House	Lodg. House Univ. Club YMCA	Privately Owned Apt.	Privately Owned Hall	Room in Private Home	Light Housekeeping Room
Mean	$ 779.03	$ 683.75	$ 807.09	$ 679.78	$ 741.35	$ 718.75	$ 695.78	$ 674.06
Median	780.90	660.00	810.00	675.00	694.00	750.00	655.71	640.00
5th %ile	708.33	332.00	577.00	483.00	481.50	--	463.00	416.00
95th %ile	845.25	870.00	1005.00	892.50	1085.50	--	1071.25	1010.00
No. of Cases	154	12	74	23	89	4	83	16
	Women							
Mean	$ 808.36	$ 737.41	$ 896.88	$ 826.67	$ 625.71	$1164.26	$ 760.00	$ 503.33
Median	811.92	670.00	881.25	825.00	580.00	1251.85	775.00	530.00
5th %ile	752.34	473.50	757.50	--	434.00	623.00	--	--
95th %ile	849.33	1182.50	1042.50	--	1015.00	1434.69	--	--
No. of Cases	143	27	32	3	14	89	9	3

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*Does not include nine men and one woman living in rented houses or five men and five women living with relatives.

TABLE XIV

TYPE OF HOUSING OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF HOME ADDRESS

Type of Housing	Men				Women			
	Wis.	N. Central	New Eng. & Mid. Atl.	Other	Wis.	N. Central	New Eng. & Mid. Atl.	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Univ. Residence Hall	34.2	22.4	39.3	26.7	58.4	25.9	20.4	15.4
Univ. Apt. or House	2.5	5.2	--	--	9.4	6.5	6.8	7.7
Sorority or Fraternity	12.5	37.9	17.9	6.6	8.4	14.3	6.8	15.4
Lodge; U. Club; YMCA	3.8	6.9	3.6	26.7	1.0	1.3	--	--
House (Rented or Owned)	2.5	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
Privately Owned Apartment	18.7	17.2	25.0	20.0	6.3	--	2.3	7.7
Privately Owned Hall	0.8	1.7	--	--	10.9	48.1	59.1	38.4
Private Home Room	20.1	8.7	7.1	13.3	3.1	2.6	--	7.7
Housekeeping Room	3.5	--	7.1	6.7	1.0	--	2.3	--
Relatives House	1.4	--	--	--	1.0	1.3	2.3	7.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	368	58	28	15	192	77	44	13

The third highest average room and board cost for women students, if lodging houses are eliminated, was for students living in University residence halls; there were only three women students in the sample who were living in lodging houses such as the Y.W.C.A. Though the number of women living in privately owned apartments and light housekeeping rooms is small, 17 (and therefore the figures may not be reliable), it appears that this type of arrangement provides the lowest cost accommodation for women students.

Of the sample of single undergraduate women students giving a Wisconsin home address and living away from their parental homes, 58.4 per cent lived in University residence halls and 10.9 per cent lived in privately owned halls during the 1960-61 academic year. Only 8.4 per cent of the women lived in sorority houses.

The highest average cost of room and board for single male undergraduates was for those living in fraternity houses for which there was a mean cost of $807.09 and a median cost of $810.00. Ninety per cent of these persons spent between $577 and $1005 for room and board. The second highest average room and board expenditure was by men living in University residence halls, though some men living in lodging houses, privately owned apartments, private home rooms, or light housekeeping rooms spent considerably more for room and board than the maximum charged by University residence halls.

Table XIII shows that it was possible to have accommodations for room and board at a cost of less than $500 for the academic year. However, the students who are new to the campus, particularly the women, should plan for an expenditure of at least $750-950 for room and board.

The majority of men in the sample lived in University residence halls, fraternity houses, privately owned apartments, or private home rooms. A greater proportion (34.2%) of men with Wisconsin addresses lived in University residence halls than in any other type of housing; this was true also of the men whose homes were in the New England and Middle Atlantic states (39.3%). For men from the North Central states other than Wisconsin, the housing with the greatest attraction was fraternity houses; 37.9 per cent lived in fraternity houses. Of the men from the other states and from foreign countries, an equal proportion (26.7%) lived in University residence halls and in lodging houses such as the Y.M.C.A.

The sample group indicates a shift from University residence halls to other types of housing after the freshman year (Table XV). Whereas 63.7 per cent of the freshman men and 52.0 per cent of the freshman women lived in University residence halls, only 29.6 per cent of the sophomore men and 44.8 per cent of the sophomore women lived in University residence halls. Of the seniors, only 9.4 per cent of the men and 23.9 per cent of the women lived in University residence halls.

While only 2.2 per cent of the freshman men lived in fraternity houses, 20 per cent or more of men in the sophomore, junior, or senior classes lived in fraternity houses. There apparently is a shift also of men to private apartments or rooms in private homes after the freshman year. Of the seniors, over 27 per cent were living in private apartments and over 27 per cent were living in rooms in private homes as compared with 5.9 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively of freshman men in these types of accommodations.

The shift of housing for women from the freshman to the upperclass years apparently is from University residence halls and privately owned halls to sororities and private apartments. Of the senior single women, 26.1 per cent lived in private apartments, 28.2 per cent lived in sorority houses, and 23.9 per cent lived in University residence halls.

The reader is cautioned not to interpret the above percentages as completely representative of the distribution of student housing for all undergraduate students; these percentages are based upon the sample. The percentage distribution by type of housing of all single undergraduate men as of October 1, 1960 was as follows:

Type of Housing	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors
University Residence Halls	51.5	26.8	16.9	7.7
Fraternities	1.9	16.5	21.5	19.7
Lodging Houses & Private Homes	20.4	21.3	21.9	25.5
Apts. and Housekeeping Rooms	7.8	20.0	27.4	34.2
Parents or Relatives	14.1	11.8	8.8	7.9
Trailer Parks	--	0.1	0.1	0.4
R.F.D.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Commuting	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.6
No Address	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XV

TYPE OF HOUSING OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS AND SEX

Type of Housing	Freshman				Sophomore				Junior				Senior			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Univ. Res. Hall	86	63.7	65	52.0	34	29.6	43	44.8	25	20.8	24	41.4	9	9.4	11	23.9
Univ. Apt. or House	5	3.7	7	5.6	2	1.7	15	15.7	5	4.2	3	5.2	--	--	1	2.2
Sorority; Fraternity	3	2.2	1	0.8	23	20.0	4	4.2	27	22.5	14	24.1	21	21.8	13	28.2
Lodg.House; YMCA; etc.	6	4.5	1	0.8	7	6.1	--	--	5	4.2	1	1.7	5	5.2	1	2.2
Rented or Owned House	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.0	4	3.3	--	--	5	5.2	--	--
Private Apartment	8	5.9	--	--	21	18.2	1	1.0	33	27.5	1	1.7	26	27.1	12	26.1
Private Hall	3	2.2	47	37.6	--	--	27	28.1	1	0.8	11	18.9	--	--	4	8.7
Private Home Room	17	12.6	3	2.4	24	20.9	1	1.0	14	11.7	2	3.5	26	27.1	3	6.5
Housekeeping Room	5	3.7	--	--	3	2.6	--	--	4	3.3	2	3.5	4	4.2	1	2.2
Relatives House	2	1.5	1	0.8	1	0.9	4	4.2	2	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	135	100.0	125	100.0	115	100.0	96	100.0	120	100.0	58	100.0	96	100.0	46	100.0

The percentage distribution by type of housing of all single and married undergraduate women as of October 1, 1960 was:

Type of Housing	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors
University Residence Halls	49.0	42.9	31.3	12.9
Sororities	--	5.3	23.5	21.5
Approved Houses	32.3	31.7	20.5	13.1
Private Home Rooms	4.3	4.5	6.3	5.2
Parents' Home or Own Home	11.0	10.5	9.2	12.8
Apts. and Housekeeping Rooms	2.3	3.1	7.6	32.0
Commuting	1.1	2.0	1.6	2.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the questionnaire sent to the sample of students, the student was asked to estimate separately his expenditure for room and for board. Many students were not able to give separate amounts since the cost was a lump-sum charge; this was true especially of students living in University residence halls.

Tables XVI and XVII give the expenditures for room and for board respectively of those students who were able to report these costs separately and who lived in sorority or fraternity houses, lodging houses such as the University Club and Y.M.C.A., privately owned apartments, private home rooms, or light housekeeping rooms. Though the men living in privately owned apartments and light housekeeping rooms had higher room costs on the average than did men living in private home rooms, lodging houses, or fraternity houses, their cost of board was less.

It is difficult to make any conclusive comparisons of the relative expenditures for room and for board separately of women students because of the small number of women who were able to give separate amounts for these two items. The total expenditures for room and board combined of men and of women, as reported in Table XIII, are more reliable than the separate expenditures as reported in Tables XVI and XVII.

TABLE XVI

ROOM EXPENSE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND TYPE OF HOUSING*

Measure	Men				
	Type of Housing				
	Sorority or Frat. House	Lodg. House, U. Club, YMCA	Privately Owned Apt.	Room in Priv. Home	Light hskpg. Room
Mean	$277.17	$281.25	$360.29	$263.25	$323.75
Median	267.89	274.28	353.75	256.84	313.33
5th %ile	197.67	156.00	241.67	180.00	216.00
95th %ile	453.50	424.00	475.00	360.00	452.00
No. of Cases	53	16	85	80	16
	Women				
Mean	$430.00	$290.00	$366.92	$355.00	$316.67
Median	410.00	300.00	365.00	300.00	370.00
5th %ile	--	--	273.00	--	--
95th %ile	--	--	487.00	--	--
No. of Cases	3	2	13	4	3

*Includes only students who reported room expense separately in addition to reporting combined room and board; University residence halls, University apartments or houses, houses (rented or owned), and privately owned halls are omitted because of the few students in these accommodations who reported room and board separately.

TABLE XVII

COST FOR BOARD OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND TYPE OF HOUSING*

Measure	Men				
	Type of Housing				
	Sorority or Frat. House	Lodg. House, U. Club, YMCA	Privately Owned Apt.	Room in Priv. Home	Light Hskpg. Room
Mean	$522.45	$397.81	$382.00	$442.00	$355.00
Median	506.00	370.00	326.00	412.73	320.00
5th %ile	356.50	205.33	200.50	160.00	128.00
95th %ile	741.88	760.00	675.00	733.33	624.00
No. of Cases	53	16	85	80	16
	Women				
Mean	$430.00	$440.00	$233.08	$385.00	$196.67
Median	430.00	440.00	230.00	380.00	190.00
5th %ile	--	--	93.00	--	--
95th %ile	--	--	367.00	--	--
No. of Cases	3	2	13	4	3

[*] Includes only students who reported board expense separately in addition to reporting combined room and board; University residence halls, University apartments or houses, houses (rented or owned), and privately owned halls are omitted because of the few students in these accommodations who reported room and board separately.

Books and Supplies

The differences between the average expenditures for books and supplies by resident and by non-resident men or women do not appear to be real differences. The average student can expect to pay between 80 and 90 dollars a year for books and supplies. There is little difference in the average cost of books and supplies for members of the different undergraduate classes (See Tables XVIII and XIX).

TABLE XVIII

COST FOR BOOKS AND SUPPLIES OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	$ 87.07	$ 83.14	$ 87.65	$ 87.54
Median	85.00	77.14	84.17	86.15
5th %ile	42.72	42.97	33.67	43.70
95th %ile	132.47	140.88	137.00	133.20

TABLE XIX

COST FOR BOOKS AND SUPPLIES OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY CLASS AND SEX

Measure	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	$ 89.74	$ 84.56	$ 85.40	$ 90.84	$ 83.78	$ 83.10	$ 93.75	$ 79.57
Median	88.85	81.11	82.00	87.00	80.00	75.56	87.27	73.68
5th %ile	45.00	45.31	30.71	45.43	42.86	41.39	42.95	20.75
95th %ile	130.83	123.75	126.43	146.00	125.71	145.50	164.00	119.25

The highest mean expenditure for books and supplies was by senior men ($93.75); 90 per cent of the senior men spent between $42.95 and $164.00.

Travel in Madison

Of the single undergraduate students in the sample, 51.1 per cent of the resident men, 55.4 per cent of the non-resident men, 51.0 per cent of the resident women, and 50.0 per cent of the non-resident women reported a cost for travel in Madison (Table XX). Male students spend more for travel in Madison than female students do and have a wider range of cost.

TABLE XX

COST FOR TRAVEL IN MADISON OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	33.67 (17.20)	13.67 (6.98)	36.83 (20.42)	20.23 (10.12)
Median	14.86 (1.80)	11.13 (1.42)	15.00 (5.23)	12.83 (0.00)
5th %ile	2.88 (0.00)	2.03 (0.00)	3.24 (0.00)	2.22 (0.00)
95th %ile	109.00 (82.00)	36.38 (30.50)	116.80 (107.80)	59.13 (50.75)
No. of Cases	188 (368)	98 (192)	56 (101)	67 (134)

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the cost; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no cost for travel in Madison.

Of those students having a Madison travel cost, 90 per cent of the resident men spent between $2.88 and $109.00 while 90 per cent of the resident women spent between $2.03 and $36.38. The mean cost for men with this expense was $34.40 as compared with a mean cost of $16.33 for women.

Travel to and from Home

As is to be expected, the average cost for travel of non-resident students is greater than for resident students; also a higher percentage of non-resident students report a cost for this item than resident students do (Table XXI).

Of the non-resident students reporting an expenditure for this type of travel, half of the men spent over $103 and half of the women spent over $168. Five per cent of the non-resident men spent over $443 and five per cent of the non-resident women spent over $508 per year for this item. Some students do not return to their parental homes during the year and consequently have no travel cost for this purpose.

TABLE XXI

COST FOR TRAVEL TO AND FROM HOME OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	41.15 (35.00)	28.69 (23.61)	142.02 (130.77)	172.68 (163.66)
Median	33.64 (28.98)	25.71 (20.86)	103.19 (95.02)	168.70 (159.91)
5th %ile	9.55 (0.00)	7.30 (0.00)	21.74 (0.00)	13.97 (0.00)
95th %ile	96.33 (90.22)	56.88 (55.52)	443.50 (439.00)	508.25 (506.50)
No. of Cases	313 (368)	158 (192)	93 (101)	127 (134)
% with Cost	85.1	82.3	92.1	94.8

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the cost; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no cost for travel to and from home.

Clothing

Table XXII shows that women spend more for clothing during the academic year than men do. Half of the resident women spent over $115 and half of the non-resident women spent over $147 for clothing during the year as compared with $58 and $68 for resident and non-resident men respectively. Five per cent of the non-resident women spent over $719 for clothing during the academic year.

TABLE XXII

COST FOR CLOTHING OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	88.94 (76.13)	162.01 (151.04)	121.39 (105.77)	253.26 (228.69)
Median	76.96 (58.11)	118.68 (115.26)	80.00 (68.18)	201.36 (147.50)
5th %ile	20.70 (0.00)	27.07 (0.00)	17.00 (0.00)	40.07 (0.00)
95th %ile	206.50 (201.20)	340.25 (358.29)	317.33 (313.00)	719.67 (715.33)
No. of Cases	315 (368)	179 (192)	88 (101)	121 (134)
% with Cost	85.6	93.2	87.1	90.3

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the cost; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no cost for clothing.

Freshman and junior women spend more for clothing than sophomore and senior women do. The mean amount reportedly spent by freshman women was $236.10, by sophomore women was $170.69, by junior women was $204.81, and by senior women was $152.67. Half of the freshman women spent over $201 for clothing; 90 per cent spent between $26.80 and $606.00.

Clothing expenses of sophomore and senior men was greater than for freshman and junior men, the mean costs being $109.13, $103.99, $82.96, and $90.57 respectively. Only about five per cent of the men in any of the four classes spent more than $200 per year for clothes.

Recreation and Entertainment

Undergraduate women spend less than half as much as undergraduate men do for recreation and entertainment. During the 1960-61 academic year, half of the resident men spent over $105 and half of the non-resident men spent over $114 for recreation and entertainment, as compared with $29 and $35 for resident and non-resident women respectively. Five per cent of the resident and non-resident men spent over $348 and $419 respectively. Over five per cent of the resident men, resident women, and non-resident women claimed that they had no expenditure for recreation and entertainment.

Sophomore and senior men (Table XXIII) spend more for recreation and entertainment than freshman and junior men do. The mean amount spent by the women reporting expenditures for this item, however, decreased each year from the freshman average of $69.43 to the senior average of $43.66.

TABLE XXIII

COST FOR RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS AND SEX

Measure	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	$111.66	$ 69.43	$160.62	$ 57.15	$144.63	$ 54.63	$175.27	$ 43.66
Median	90.00	39.06	112.78	41.48	116.84	35.62	148.89	37.50
5th %ile	13.25	9.85	29.55	10.50	31.75	10.35	27.43	11.46
95th %ile	317.50	211.50	555.00	216.00	348.67	193.00	412.00	79.75
% with Cost	92.6	77.6	91.3	87.5	95.0	81.0	95.8	89.1

Fraternity, Sorority, and Residence Halls Dues

Of the students in the sample, 46.7 per cent of the resident men, 72.4 per cent of the resident women, 58.4 per cent of the non-resident men, and 63.4 per cent of the non-resident women reported expenses for fraternity, sorority, or residence halls dues. The mean costs for those with the expense were: resident men, $75.56; resident women, $76.72; non-resident men, $96.62; and non-resident women, $98.11. Five per cent of the resident men with this item of expense reported spending over $213 while five per cent of the resident women, non-resident men, and non-resident women with the expense reported spending over $300.

A lower percentage of persons in the senior class reported expenditures for these dues than was true of persons in any other class. The per cents in each class with the cost were: freshman (men 50.4, women 66.4), sophomore (men 51.3, women 74.0), junior (men 50.8, women 70.7), and senior (men 44.8, women 63.1).

II.2 Debts: Amount and Type

Only 16 per cent of the undergraduate full-time students, included in the sample, reported having debts (Table XXIV). The per cent of students with debts increases from class to class with 7.7 per cent of the freshmen, 12.8 per cent of the sophomores, 22.0 per cent of the juniors, and 28.1 per cent of the seniors claiming to have debts. Nearly 14 per cent of the undergraduate students incurred debts for educational expenses; 1.7 per cent have gone into debt in order to buy an automobile.

Of the freshmen, 10.4 per cent of the men and 4.8 per cent of the women have debts; 14.8 per cent of the male and 10.4 per cent of the female sophomores have debts while 25.0 per cent of the junior and 33.3 per cent of the senior men report debts. Of the junior and senior women, 15.5 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively have incurred debts. It appears, therefore, that men are more prone to go into debt than women are.

TABLE XXIV

TYPE OF DEBTS OF SINGLE, UNDERGRADUATE, FULL-TIME STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS

Debts	Total		Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	665	84.0	240	92.3	184	87.2	139	78.0	102	71.9
Education	97	12.3	17	6.5	19	9.0	34	19.0	27	19.0
Car	6	0.8	--	--	1	0.5	1	0.6	4	2.8
Medical	3	0.4	--	--	2	0.9	--	--	1	0.7
Other	7	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	--	--	4	2.8
Education and Car	5	0.6	1	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.6	2	1.4
Education and Medical	2	0.3	--	--	1	0.5	1	0.6	--	--
Education and Other	3	0.4	--	--	1	0.5	1	0.6	1	0.7
Car and Other	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	1	0.6	--	--
Education, Car, and Medical	1	0.1	1	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, Car, Other	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.7
TOTAL	791	100.0	260	100.0	211	100.0	178	100.0	142	100.0

Divided by class and sex for those persons with debts, the amount of debt is not highly different (Tables XXV and XXVI). Though a lower percentage of the women in each class have debts than is true of the men, the mean amount of debt of the women is higher for each class with the exception of the senior class. About half of the students with debts had debts of $450 or more.

TABLE XXV

AMOUNT OF DEBT OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE MEN DIVIDED BY CLASS

Measure	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	603.57 (62.59)	522.06 (77.17)	655.00 (163.75)	985.16 (328.39)
Median	466.67 (0.00)	450.00 (0.00)	460.00 (0.00)	680.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	170.00 (0.00)	42.50 (0.00)	75.00 (0.00)	120.00 (0.00)
95th %ile	1383.33 (470.83)	1287.50 (575.00)	1750.00 (920.00)	2600.00 (2220.00)
No. of Cases	14 (135)	17 (115)	30 (120)	32 (96)

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with debts; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no debt.

TABLE XXVI

AMOUNT OF DEBT OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN DIVIDED BY CLASS

Measure	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	1437.50 (69.00)	740.00 (77.08)	711.11 (110.34)	787.50 (136.96)
Median	550.00 (0.00)	600.00 (0.00)	190.00 (0.00)	500.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	7.50 (0.00)	25.00 (0.00)	109.00 (0.00)	120.00 (0.00)
95th %ile	5700.00 (0.00)	2250.00 (640.00)	3275.00 (640.00)	1900.00 (1350.00)
No. of Cases	6 (125)	10 (96)	9 (58)	8 (46)

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with debts; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no debt.

Table XXVII shows that resident men are more inclined to go into debt than resident women or non-resident men or women are; 23.9 per cent of the resident men have debts. Due to the small number of cases involved, except for resident men, the fifth and ninety-fifth percentiles are not very meaningful and should be interpreted in broad terms only; for example, the $5450 debt representing the ninety-fifth percentile for non-resident women is the highest debt reported by any individual. Four persons reported debts of $3000 or more and 40 persons reported debts of over $1000.

TABLE XXVII

AMOUNT OF DEBT OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX
(Based upon Students with Debts)

Amount of Debt	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	$ 769.89	$ 648.86	$ 400.00	$1,313.64
Median	512.50	300.00	350.00	1,083.33
5th %ile	136.67	27.50	8.75	27.50
95th %ile	2,360.00	1,975.00	1,325.00	5,450.00
No. of Cases	88	22	7	11
% with Debts	23.9	11.5	6.9	8.2

II.3 Income for University Attendance

The student was asked to give, as accurately as possible, the amount of his earnings and other sources of income during and/or for the academic year, September 1960 - June 1961. He was asked to include the value of work performed in exchange for services such as board and room. The reader is referred to Section VII, "Source of Income for University Attendance," of the questionnaire appearing in Appendix A of this report for the complete list of sources of income for which estimates were requested. The amount of remission of non-resident tuition as well as the value of scholarships were considered as income since the costs to the student reflected the total tuition and fee charge whether or not all or a part of it was remitted.

Total Income

According to Various Sources

The average income for University attendance of non-resident students is considerably higher than of resident students. This is to be expected since, as was pointed out in Section II.1, the average expenditure of non-resident students is considerably greater than that of resident students. In comparing the total expenditures (Tables XXVIII and XXIX) with total costs, it is apparent that the average costs and average incomes differ very little.

The mean expenditure of undergraduate male resident students was $1462.60 for the 1960-61 academic year; the mean income of these students was $1594.22. For female resident students, the mean cost was $1529.68 as compared with a mean income of $1666.93. The mean costs for male and female non-resident students were $2141.51 and $2409.10 respectively as compared with mean incomes of $2335.69 and $2468.32. The ranges within which 90 per cent of the various groups in the sample fell were as follows: resident males, $1050-2400; resident females, $1040-2301; non-resident males, $1570-3400; non-resident females, $1595-3540. The computations were made from the actual raw data dollar distributions rather than from frequency distributions by income intervals.

TABLE XXVIII

TOTAL INCOME OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX

Total Income (Dollars)	Men		Total Income (Dollars)	Women	
	No.	Acc. %		No.	Acc. %
Under 900	--	--	Under 850	1	0.5
900 - 1199	60	16.3	850 - 1099	11	6.3
1200 - 1499	134	52.7	1100 - 1349	49	31.8
1500 - 1799	94	78.3	1350 - 1599	38	51.6
1800 - 2099	35	87.8	1600 - 1849	44	74.5
2100 - 2399	26	94.8	1850 - 2099	23	86.5
2400 - 2699	11	97.8	2100 - 2349	16	94.8
2700 - 2999	3	98.6	2350 - 2599	6	97.9
3000 - 3299	2	99.2	2600 - 2849	3	99.5
3300 and Over	3	100.0	2850 and Over	1	100.0
TOTAL	368		TOTAL	192	
Mean	$1594.22		Mean	$1666.93	
Median	1452.50		Median	1559.50	
5th %ile	1050.00		5th %ile	1040.00	
95th %ile	2400.00		95th %ile	2301.00	

TABLE XXIX

TOTAL INCOME OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX

Total Income (Dollars)	Men		Total Income (Dollars)	Women	
	No.	Acc. %		No.	Acc. %
Under 1400	1	1.0	Under 1450	2	1.5
1400 - 1799	19	19.8	1450 - 1749	15	12.7
1800 - 2199	39	58.4	1750 - 2049	18	26.1
2200 - 2599	23	81.2	2050 - 2349	27	46.3
2600 - 2999	7	88.1	2350 - 2649	30	68.7
3000 - 3399	6	94.1	2650 - 2949	22	85.1
3400 - 3799	1	95.0	2950 - 3249	9	91.8
3800 - 4199	2	97.0	3250 - 3549	4	94.8
4200 - 4599	1	98.0	3550 - 3849	3	97.0
4600 and Over	2	100.0	3850 and Over	4	100.0
TOTAL	101		TOTAL	134	
Mean	$2335.69		Mean	$2468.32	
Median	2070.00		Median	2400.00	
5th %ile	1570.00		5th %ile	1595.00	
95th %ile	3400.00		95th %ile	3540.00	

Tables XXX, XXXI, and XXXII give the average incomes by income source according to resident status and sex for single undergraduate full-time students. There are four special students (students without a year classification) included in these distributions. The means of Tables XXX and XXXI are based upon all students in the sample, whether or not an individual student had the particular source of income; also given is the per cent of students in each category who had income from each respective source. The individual income source tables following this general section include the average incomes for those students with the particular source of income as compared with the average income from each source based upon the total of all students. In Table XXXII is found the median amount of income from each source for students who had the particular source of income.

Though no student would have a distribution of income exactly like the distributions given in Tables XXX and XXXI, the distributions are useful in obtaining a general picture of income sources. It is noted that these tables are based upon arithmetic means. On this basis, it may be said that the average undergraduate full-time student, living away from his parental home, not commuting, and in attendance during both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year, had the following dollar amounts of income from these various sources: scholarships, $81.01; assistantships, $1.76; University payroll, $57.83; earnings from other work during the academic year, $66.29; summer employment, $361.32; remission of non-resident tuition, $.96; own savings, $155.76; University loans, $19.20; loans from relatives, $27.20; loans from other sources, $21.04; contribution from family, $973.27; federal or state including Public Laws 550 and 894, $24.94; ROTC and military reserves, $23.90; and other sources, $38.52 (a total of $1853.00).

Table XXXII is based upon the median income, by source, of students in the sample, who had income from the various individual sources. This table gives the dollar amounts above and below which 50 per cent of the students with the income fell in terms of the particular source of income. Thus, of the 16.6 per cent of the male resident students who had scholarships, 50 per cent had scholarships with a value greater than, and 50 per cent had scholarships with a value less than $333.33.

TABLE XXX

MEAN AMOUNT OF INCOME OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS*

Income Source	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Scholarship	82.41	18.2	77.66	10.2	81.01	15.9
U.W. Assistantship	2.50	0.4	--	--	1.76	0.3
University Payroll	73.93	21.4	19.47	8.5	57.83	17.6
Other Work	77.19	24.8	40.32	16.2	66.29	22.3
Non-Res. Remission	--	--	3.24	0.9	.96	0.3
Summer Employment	398.08	74.7	273.73	57.0	361.32	69.4
Own Savings	168.84	40.0	124.57	31.5	155.76	37.5
University Loans	22.26	6.4	11.91	2.1	19.20	5.2
Relatives Loans	27.32	6.8	26.91	2.1	27.20	5.4
Other Loans	24.60	5.0	12.55	2.1	21.04	4.2
Family Contribution	660.18	79.8	1719.36	95.3	973.27	84.4
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	31.83	4.3	8.51	0.9	24.94	3.3
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	21.61	5.7	29.36	4.7	23.90	5.4
Other Income	27.95	6.8	63.72	6.4	38.52	6.7
TOTAL	1618.70		2411.31		1853.00	
No. of Cases	560		235		795	

*Based upon all students in the sample, whether or not an individual student had the particular source of income.

TABLE XXXI

MEAN AMOUNT OF INCOME OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX*

Income Source	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Scholarship	76.97	16.6	92.84	21.4	135.14	16.8	34.33	5.2
U.W. Assistantship	2.45	0.3	2.60	0.5	--	--	--	--
University Payroll	63.72	18.8	93.49	26.6	23.27	8.9	16.60	8.2
Other Work	85.73	26.6	60.81	21.4	65.35	23.8	21.46	10.4
Non-Res. Remission	--	--	--	--	3.76	1.0	2.84	0.7
Summer Employment	471.26	77.2	257.81	69.8	368.32	63.4	202.43	52.2
Own Savings	191.58	44.0	125.26	32.3	144.55	37.6	109.51	26.9
University Loans	29.96	7.9	8.85	3.6	6.68	2.0	15.86	2.2
Relatives Loans	28.26	7.3	25.52	5.7	2.97	1.0	44.96	3.0
Other Loans	29.21	6.0	15.76	3.1	3.96	1.0	19.03	3.0
Family Contribution	505.84	76.1	955.99	87.0	1365.35	92.1	1986.19	97.8
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	42.87	5.2	10.68	2.6	19.80	2.0	--	--
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	32.88	8.7	--	--	68.32	10.9	--	--
Other Income	33.49	7.1	17.32	6.3	128.22	7.9	15.11	5.2
TOTAL	1594.22		1666.93		2335.69		2468.32	
No. of Cases	368		192		101		134	

*Based upon all students in the sample, whether or not an individual student had the particular source of income.

TABLE XXXII

MEDIAN AMOUNT OF INCOME OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX*

Income Source	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Scholarship	333.33	16.6	342.85	21.4	725.00	16.8	425.00	5.2
U.W. Assistantship**	900.00	0.3	500.00	0.5	--	--	--	--
University Payroll	225.00	18.8	231.25	26.6	266.67	8.9	135.00	8.2
Other Work	257.14	26.6	191.67	21.4	250.00	23.8	150.00	10.4
Non-Res. Remission†	--	--	--	--	380.00	1.0	380.00	0.7
Summer Employment	580.61	77.2	326.67	69.8	531.82	63.4	344.11	52.2
Own Savings	268.18	44.0	223.33	32.3	250.00	37.6	250.00	26.9
University Loans	375.00	7.9	237.50	3.6	337.50	2.0	900.00	2.2
Relatives Loans	245.83	7.3	333.33	5.7	300.00	1.0	1712.50	3.0
Other Loans	416.67	6.0	450.00	3.1	400.00	1.0	500.00	3.0
Family Contribution	554.76	76.1	1046.88	87.0	1369.44	92.1	2011.11	97.8
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	972.73	5.2	300.00	2.6	1000.00	2.0	--	--
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	246.15	8.7	--	--	325.00	10.9	--	--
Other Income	216.67	7.1	150.00	6.3	700.00	7.9	212.50	5.2
No. of Cases	368		192		101		134	

*Based upon the students in the sample who had the particular source of income.

**One male and one female resident.

†One male and one female non-resident.

The medians of other sources of income of male resident undergraduates who had the particular sources of income were: University assistantships, $900.00; University payroll, $225.00; other work, $257.14; summer employment, $580.61; own savings, $268.18; University loans, $375.00; loans from relatives, $245.83; other loans, $416.67; contributions from families, $554.76; federal or state including Public Laws 550 and 894, $972.73; ROTC or military reserves, $246.15; and other sources, $216.67.

Effect of Finance on Drop Outs

The students in the sample were asked whether they had been out of school for a semester or more during their academic years and, if so, the reason for dropping out of school. Nearly 20 per cent (19.6%) of the sophomore, junior, and senior single men reported having been out of school for a semester or more after entering college; of these (Table XXXIII), 15.5 per cent reported financial and 40.0 per cent scholastic as the most important reason for dropping out of school. Fifty per cent of the persons, who gave a second most important reason for dropping out of school, gave financial as the reason (Table XXXIV).

Seven per cent of the sophomore, junior, and senior women reported having been out of school for a semester or more; of these 35.7 per cent gave financial and 14.3 per cent gave scholastic as the most important reason for dropping out of school. Half of the women who dropped out of school gave a second reason for dropping; of these 28.6 per cent reported financial and 28.5 per cent reported excellent job opportunity as the reason.

TABLE XXXIII

MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL OF SINGLE SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS, AND SENIORS, DIVIDED BY SEX

Reason Reported	Men	Women
	%	%
Financial	15.5	35.7
Scholastic	40.0	14.3
Personal Illness	12.3	7.1
Family Illness	3.1	--
Marriage	1.5	--
Excellent Job Opportunity	--	--
Military Service	13.8	--
Dissatisfaction with Course or Subject	12.3	14.3
Other	1.5	28.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	65	14

TABLE XXXIV

SECOND MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL OF SINGLE SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS, AND SENIORS, DIVIDED BY SEX

Reason Reported	Men	Women
	%	%
Financial	50.0	28.6
Scholastic	9.4	--
Personal Illness	6.2	--
Family Illness	3.1	14.3
Marriage	--	--
Excellent Job Opportunity	3.1	28.5
Military Service	18.8	--
Dissatisfaction with Course or Subject	9.4	14.3
Other	--	14.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	32	7

One of the questions asked was: "Do you plan to complete the degree for which you are now working without interruption (other than summer vacations), at Madison, unless asked to withdraw for scholastic reasons?" None of the seniors, 3.4 per cent of the juniors, 11.4 per cent of the sophomores, and 18.1 per cent of the freshmen indicated that they expected to withdraw; only two sophomores, however, expected to drop out of school permanently. Most of the students who expected to withdraw planned to transfer to some other college or university (Table XXXV).

TABLE XXXV

PLANS FOR COMPLETING DEGREE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION
OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS

Degree Plan	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
COMPLETE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION THROUGH:								
Present Financial Sources Only	104	40.0	97	46.0	74	41.6	91	64.1
Loans Only	2	0.8	1	0.5	5	2.8	4	2.8
Additional Scholarships Only	2	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.5	--	--
Additional Loans and/or Scholarships	31	11.9	24	11.4	41	23.0	16	11.3
Additional Work Only	13	5.0	14	6.6	6	3.4	7	4.9
Present Sources & Additional Work	51	19.6	37	17.5	40	22.5	18	12.7
Other Combinations of Sources	10	3.8	13	6.1	5	2.8	6	4.2
TOTAL	213	81.9	187	88.6	172	96.6	142	100.0
NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION BECAUSE OF:								
Dropping out of School Permanently	--	--	2	1.0	--	--	--	--
Working Prior to Returning	5	1.9	2	1.0	1	0.6	--	--
Transfer to Other College	32	12.3	14	6.6	4	2.2	--	--
Other or No Response	10	3.9	6	2.8	1	0.6	--	--
TOTAL	47	18.1	24	11.4	6	3.4	--	--
TOTAL	260	100.0	211	100.0	178	100.0	142	100.0

Only 51.3 per cent of the students, who planned to complete their degrees without interruption, planned to do so on the basis solely of the types of financial sources available to them during the 1960-61 academic year. The major changes in expected income for the other students, expecting to complete their degree without interruption, were in expecting additional loans and/or scholarships and in additional earnings from work.

Scholarships

Of the undergraduates in the sample, 15.8 per cent held a scholarship during the 1960-61 academic year. In comparison, 10.6 per cent of the total undergraduate and law student body enrolled held a scholarship. One would expect a higher proportion of the sample group than of the total group to hold scholarships since the sample group did not include students living at home or commuting.

Ninety per cent of the male resident students in the sample, who had scholarships, held scholarships with a value of between $161.39 and $1171.88 as compared with male non-residents who held scholarships with values between $362.14 and $2337.50 (Table XXXVI). Some of the non-resident students had non-resident tuition remission scholarships. Fifty per cent of the resident men, holding scholarships, had scholarships with a value of $333.33 or less as compared with a value of $342.85 or less for resident women, of $725.00 or less for non-resident men, and $425.00 or less for non-resident women. Only 5.2 per cent of the non-resident women held scholarships; this was the lowest percentage of any of the groups cited.

TABLE XXXVI

INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	464.34 (76.97)	434.76 (92.84)	802.94 (135.14)	657.14 (34.33)
Median	333.33 (0.00)	342.85 (0.00)	725.00 (0.00)	425.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	161.39 (0.00)	126.25 (0.00)	362.14 (0.00)	67.50 (0.00)
95th %ile	1171.88 (526.67)	948.33 (596.67)	2337.50 (848.33)	2015.00 (65.00)
No. of Cases	61 (368)	41 (192)	17 (101)	7 (134)
% With	16.6	21.4	16.8	5.2

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no income from scholarships.

Table XXXVII is concerned with sources of scholarships as reported on the questionnaire; 20.9 per cent of the freshmen, 10.9 per cent of the sophomores, 14.1 per cent of the juniors, and 21.0 per cent of the seniors held scholarships. Of the persons holding scholarships, 9.9 per cent had scholarships from two sources.

TABLE XXXVII

SOURCE OF SCHOLARSHIPS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS

Scholarship	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
	%	%	%	%
None	79.1	89.1	85.9	79.0
U.W. Scholarship Office	7.3	5.7	8.4	4.9
Other U.W. School or College	--	0.5	--	3.5
Foundation	1.5	1.4	2.2	4.9
Private Industry	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.4
Citizens Group	1.5	--	--	--
Other	6.2	1.9	1.7	4.9
U.W. Scholarship Office, Foundation	1.2	--	--	--
U.W. Scholarship Office, Industry	0.4	--	0.6	--
U.W. Scholarship Office, Citizen Group	0.8	--	--	--
U.W. Scholarship Office, Other	0.8	--	--	0.7
Other U.W. College, Foundation	--	--	0.6	--
Other U.W. College, Other	--	--	--	0.7
Foundation, Other	--	0.5	--	--
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	260	211	178	142

University Payroll and Other Work during the Academic Year

Income

The percentages of resident males, resident females, non-resident males, and non-resident females working for the University were 18.8, 26.6, 8.9, and 8.2 respectively (Table XXXVIII) whereas 26.6, 21.4, 23.8, and 10.4 per cent respectively of the resident men, resident women, non-resident men, and non-resident women had worked at jobs other than for the University (Table XXXIX). Forty-five per cent of the resident males working for the University earned between $225 and $905; 45 per cent of the resident females earned more than $231 but less than $822; 45 per cent of the non-resident males earned more than $266 but less than $428; and 45 per cent of the non-resident females earned between $135 and $695.

TABLE XXXVIII

INCOME FROM UNIVERSITY PAYROLL OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	339.86 (63.72)	351.96 (93.49)	261.11 (23.27)	202.27 (16.60)
Median	225.00 (0.00)	231.25 (0.00)	266.67 (0.00)	135.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	34.50 (0.00)	54.58 (0.00)	72.50 (0.00)	27.50 (0.00)
95th %ile	905.00 (378.89)	822.50 (535.00)	427.50 (247.50)	695.00 (123.00)
No. of Cases	69 (368)	51 (192)	9 (101)	11 (134)
% With	18.8	26.6	8.9	8.2

TABLE XXXIX

INCOME FROM OTHER WORK OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	321.94 (85.73)	284.76 (60.81)	275.00 (65.35)	205.36 (21.46)
Median	257.14 (0.00)	191.67 (0.00)	250.00 (0.00)	150.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	30.63 (0.00)	17.08 (0.00)	15.00 (0.00)	35.00 (0.00)
95th %ile	755.00 (476.00)	845.00 (410.00)	610.00 (409.00)	480.00 (165.00)
No. of Cases	98 (368)	41 (192)	24 (101)	14 (134)
% With	26.6	21.4	23.8	10.4

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no income from the work source.

The median income of students from work outside the University was: resident men, $257.14; resident women, $191.67; non-resident men, $250.00; and non-resident women, $150.00.

Hours Worked and Pay Per Hour

Of the students in the sample who are residents of Wisconsin, a higher proportion worked than did the non-resident students. Of the resident students, 45.7 per cent of the men and 42.2 per cent of the women worked; of the non-resident students, 34.7 per cent of the men and 20.9 per cent of the women worked. Not only did a higher percentage of the resident students work than the non-resident students did, but on the average they worked more hours per week (Table XL).

TABLE XL

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX
(Based upon students who worked)

Hours Worked	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	11.0	11.7	10.7	8.5
Median	10.3	11.4	9.9	7.8
5th %ile	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4
95th %ile	22.1	25.3	20.0	19.5
No. of Cases	168	81	35	28
% who Worked	45.7	42.2	34.7	20.9

The median average wage of students working was between $1.04 and $1.08 per hour (Table XLI). Though the median wage of resident men was higher than that of non-resident men, the non-resident men had a higher mean wage. Some non-resident students had a much higher wage per hour than the maximum for resident students.

TABLE XLI

PAY PER HOUR OF WORKING SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Pay Per Hour (Dollars)	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	1.24	1.15	1.31	1.11
Median	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.04
5th %ile	.90	.85	.59	.90
95th %ile	1.97	1.99	4.12	1.92

As students progress from one class to the next, apparently not only a higher proportion work, but the average number of hours worked per week increases (Table XLII). A higher percentage of the men than of the women in each class worked. Of the freshmen, 27.4 per cent of the men and 19.2 per cent of the women worked; of the sophomores, 40.9 per cent of the men and 36.5 per cent of the women worked; of the juniors, 47.5 per cent of the men and 43.1 per cent of the women worked; and of the seniors, 61.5 per cent of the men and 52.2 per cent of the women worked. The median number of hours worked per week increased from 8.5 for freshmen to 12.5 for seniors.

TABLE XLII

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY WORKING SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS AND SEX

Measure	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	9.6	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.3	11.4	12.5	11.8
Median	8.5	8.5	9.1	8.6	9.3	11.8	12.4	12.6
5th %ile	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5
95th %ile	20.9	19.3	20.3	21.8	20.0	27.4	23.9	20.4
No. of Cases	37	24	47	35	57	25	57	24
% who Worked	27.4	19.2	40.9	36.5	47.5	43.1	61.5	52.2

There is a general increase in the average pay per hour from class to class (Table XLIII). The median pay per hour for freshmen was $1.00 for men and for women; the median pay per hour for seniors was $1.12 for men and $1.15 for women.

TABLE XLIII

PAY PER HOUR (IN DOLLARS) OF WORKING SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS AND SEX

Measure	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mean	.99	1.00	1.30	1.08	1.25	1.17	1.38	1.30
Median	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.03	1.10	1.08	1.12	1.15
5th %ile	.59	.62	.73	.88	.94	.93	.90	.91
95th %ile	1.22	1.19	2.13	1.83	1.92	1.78	3.29	2.15

During the 1960-61 year, the normal pay rate for students on the University payroll was between $.95 and $1.15 per hour. Some exceptions were authorized for higher pay for well qualified individuals.

For all types of employment (University as well as all other), 5.7 per cent of the students reported being paid at a rate of less than $.90 per hour and 27.8 per cent reported earning $1.20 or more per hour. Over six per cent (6.3%) earned $2.00 or more per hour.

Hours Worked and Credits Carried

There were no great differences between the average credits carried by working and non-working students when divided by class (Table XLIV); the differences were in favor of the working student in that, in each class in which there was a difference, the average working student was carrying more credits than the non-working student was. The analysis of hours worked is based on all undergraduates. Married and part-time students were included with the full-time single students for the purposes of this particular analysis.

The number of hours worked per week apparently is not highly dependent upon the number of credits carried (Table XLV). The means or medians of credits carried, for any of the four classes, do not vary greatly as the number of hours worked increases. The median credits carried by persons working 11-15 hours a week is as large as, or larger than, the median number of credits carried by students not working or working fewer hours.

TABLE XLIV

CREDITS CARRIED BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS AND BY WORKING AND NOT WORKING*

Credits Carried	Freshman				Sophomore				Junior				Senior			
	Not Working		Working		Not Working		Working		Not Working		Working		Not Working		Working	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.5	--	--
12	5	2.5	1	1.6	4	3.1	2	2.4	--	--	2	2.3	--	1.5	--	--
13	5	5.0	3	6.6	5	6.9	1	3.6	4	3.9	1	3.4	2	4.4	5	5.2
14	31	20.4	5	14.8	15	18.3	7	11.9	9	12.7	8	12.5	4	10.3	5	10.3
15	63	51.7	22	50.8	46	53.4	26	42.8	37	49.0	26	42.0	22	42.6	28	39.1
16	67	85.1	20	83.6	43	86.3	30	78.5	32	80.4	34	80.7	24	77.9	35	75.2
17	19	94.5	6	93.4	14	96.9	13	94.0	14	94.1	12	94.3	9	91.1	13	88.6
18	9	99.0	4	100.0	3	99.2	5	100.0	1	95.1	2	96.6	4	97.0	6	94.8
19	2	100.0			1	100.0			4	99.0	3	100.0	1	98.5	4	98.9
20									1	100.0			1	100.0	1	100.0
TOTAL	201		61		131		84		102		88		68		97	
Mean	15.4		15.5		15.4		15.7		15.7		15.7		15.7		15.9	
Median	15.4		15.5		15.4		15.7		15.5		15.7		15.7		15.8	
5th %ile	13.5		13.2		13.0		13.7		13.6		13.7		13.6		13.5	
95th %ile	17.6		17.7		17.3		17.7		18.4		17.8		18.1		18.5	
% of Class	76.7		23.3		60.9		39.1		53.7		46.3		41.2		58.8	

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[*] This table includes married and part-time undergraduate students.

TABLE XLV

CREDITS CARRIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CLASS*

Measure	Freshman					Sophomore				
	Hours Worked Per Week					Hours Worked Per Week				
	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16+	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16+
Mean	15.4	15.3	15.6	16.0	15.3	15.4	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5
Median	15.4	15.4	15.4	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.4
5th %ile	13.5	13.4	13.0	14.1	12.1	13.0	13.6	13.7	12.4	13.9
95th %ile	17.6	16.6	18.2	18.0	16.9	17.3	18.0	17.5	17.7	17.7
No. of Cases	201	18	20	11	12	131	21	30	17	16
% of Class	76.7	6.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	60.9	9.8	14.0	7.9	7.4
	Junior					Senior				
Mean	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.0	16.0	16.1	15.6
Median	15.5	15.8	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.5
5th %ile	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.4	14.0	14.5	13.1
95th %ile	18.4	18.5	18.9	17.5	17.5	18.2	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.6
No. of Cases	102	20	23	23	22	68	17	20	25	35
% of Class	53.7	10.5	12.1	12.1	11.6	41.2	10.3	12.1	15.2	21.2

*This table includes married and part-time students.

The students who worked were asked whether or not they felt that working seriously hurt their grades. Twenty-five per cent of the single working male and 14.3 per cent of the single working female undergraduates felt that working did hurt their grades (Table XLVI).

TABLE XLVI

FREQUENCY AND PER CENT OF WORKING SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SEX AND CLASS, WHO FELT THAT WORKING SERIOUSLY HURT THEIR GRADES

Class	Men		Women	
	Frequency	Per Cent	Frequency	Per Cent
Freshman	8	21.1	4	18.2
Sophomore	14	30.4	4	11.8
Junior	13	22.8	2	8.0
Senior	15	25.4	5	20.8

Summer Employment and Savings

Over 69 per cent of the single undergraduate students, including special students, were employed during the summer; 74.2 per cent of the men and 62.6 per cent of the women were employed. A higher percentage of the resident students than of the non-resident students had income from summer employment (Table XLVII). Of the students working during the summer, 50 per cent of the resident men saved over $580 for University expenses. The amounts saved from summer employment by 50 per cent of the non-resident men, resident women, and non-resident women were as much as, or more than, $531.82, $326.67, and $344.11 respectively. Five per cent of the resident men and five per cent of the non-resident men had saved $1120.00 or more and $1366.67 or more respectively from summer earnings.

TABLE XLVII

INCOME FROM SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	610.65 (471.26)	369.40 (257.81)	581.25 (368.32)	387.50 (202.43)
Median	580.61 (465.63)	326.67 (238.00)	531.82 (293.75)	344.11 (112.50)
5th %ile	200.43 (0.00)	108.50 (0.00)	140.00 (0.00)	118.75 (0.00)
95th %ile	1120.00 (1045.17)	757.50 (685.00)	1366.67 (1048.33)	875.00 (631.11)
No. of Cases	284 (368)	134 (192)	64 (101)	70 (134)
% With	77.2	69.8	63.4	52.2

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no income from summer employment.

Of the full-time single undergraduate students, 37.5 per cent had savings, other than from summer employment, which were available for University expenses. The mean savings of these persons was over $415. Over five per cent of the persons with savings had savings of over $1000 (Table XLVIII).

TABLE XLVIII

INCOME FROM OWN SAVINGS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	435.19 (191.58)	387.90 (125.26)	384.21 (144.55)	407.64 (109.51)
Median	268.18 (0.00)	223.33 (0.00)	250.00 (0.00)	250.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	81.88 (0.00)	65.00 (0.00)	95.00 (0.00)	72.50 (0.00)
95th %ile	1337.50 (1001.43)	1162.50 (523.33)	1325.00 (697.50)	1023.33 (565.00)
No. of Cases	162 (368)	62 (192)	38 (101)	36 (134)
% With	44.0	32.3	37.6	26.9

Loans

Of the single undergraduate resident students in the sample, 7.9 per cent of the men and 3.6 per cent of the women had University loans (Table XLIX), 7.3 per cent of the men and 5.7 per cent of the women had loans from relatives (Table L), and 6.0 per cent of the men and 3.1 per cent of the women had loans from other sources such as banks (Table LI). The average (median) loan of male students with a University loan was $375; 90 per cent of the male students with University loans had loans of between $118 and $805. The median amount of University loans to women was $237.50 with a range, within which 90 per cent fell, of $108.75-415.00.

TABLE XLIX

INCOME FROM UNIVERSITY LOANS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX[†]

Measure	Men	Women
	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	380.17 (29.96)	242.86 (8.85)
Median	375.00 (0.00)	237.50 (0.00)
5th %ile	118.13 (0.00)	108.75 (0.00)
95th %ile	805.00 (303.33)	415.00 (0.00)
No. of Cases	29 (368)	7 (192)
% With	7.9	3.6

[*] Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no income from the income source.

[†] In addition, there were five single non-resident undergraduates with loans.

TABLE L

INCOME FROM RELATIVES LOANS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX*

Measure	Men	Women
	Dollars†	Dollars†
Mean	385.19 (28.26)	445.45 (25.52)
Median	245.83 (0.00)	333.33 (0.00)
5th %ile	83.75 (0.00)	177.50 (0.00)
95th %ile	1131.25 (205.00)	1162.50 (210.00)
No. of Cases	27 (368)	11 (192)
% With	7.3	5.7

TABLE LI

INCOME FROM OTHER LOANS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX*

Measure	Men	Women
	Dollars†	Dollars†
Mean	488.63 (29.21)	504.17 (15.76)
Median	416.67 (0.00)	450.00 (0.00)
5th %ile	127.50 (0.00)	15.00 (0.00)
95th %ile	1040.00 (226.67)	1225.00 (0.00)
No. of Cases	22 (368)	6 (192)
% With	6.0	3.1

*In addition, there were five single undergraduate non-residents.

†Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no income from the income source.

There were five single undergraduate non-residents with University loans, five single non-residents with loans from relatives, and five single non-residents with other loans. These are not included in Tables XLIX-LI.

Family Contribution

A high proportion of the single undergraduates received family assistance. Financial assistance from families is more prevalent among non-resident than among resident students; 92.1 per cent of the male and 97.8 per cent of the female non-resident students received financial assistance from their families as compared with 76.1 per cent for male and 87.0 per cent for female resident students (Table LII).

TABLE LII

INCOME FROM FAMILY CONTRIBUTIONS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Measure	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Dollars*		Dollars*		Dollars*		Dollars*	
Mean	664.82	(505.84)	1099.10	(955.99)	1482.20	(1365.35)	2031.68	(1986.19)
Median	554.76	(358.00)	1046.88	(968.75)	1369.44	(1262.50)	2011.11	(1994.44)
5th %ile	96.15	(0.00)	158.7[illegible]	(0.00)	216.25	(0.00)	481.00	(320.00)
95th %ile	1692.29	(1567.14)	2001.67	(1987.78)	3017.50	(2[illegible]97.50)	3481.25	(3462.50)
No. of Cases	280	(368)	167	(192)	93	(101)	131	(134)
% With	76.1		87.0		92.1		97.8	

* Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students with no income from family contribution.

The mean amount of assistance was $827 for resident and $1804 for non-resident students receiving financial help from their families. One notes a wide variation in the amount of help given.

II.4 Automobile Ownership

Of the 795 undergraduate and special students in the sample, 21.7 per cent of the resident men, 19.8 per cent of the non-resident men, 4.2 per cent of the resident women, and 3.0 per cent of the non-resident women owned a car and had it with them while attending the University. It is recalled that these are students who were living away from home and who were in attendance both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year.

The highest proportion of persons with an automobile was in the senior class; 42.7 per cent of the men and 10.9 per cent of the women had an automobile. None of the freshman women had a car; 5.2 per cent of the freshman men, 22.6 per cent of the sophomore men, 20.0 per cent of the junior men, 5.2 per cent of the sophomore women, and 3.4 per cent of the junior women claimed that they owned an automobile and had it with them at the University.

It is difficult to make generalizations about university attendance costs for women with and without automobiles because of the small number of women with a car. From Table LIII, it appears that the men with automobiles have higher costs of university attendance than men do who do not have an automobile. The average expenses of men with an automobile are about $200 higher than of men without a car.

TABLE LIII

TOTAL COST OF UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND WHETHER OR NOT STUDENT OWNS AND HAS A CAR AT THE UNIVERSITY

Total Cost of Attendance (Dollars)	Male				Female			
	Have Car		No Car		Have Car		No Car	
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %
Less than 800	--	--	1	0.3	--	--	1	0.3
800 - 1299	21	21.0	124	33.9	3	25.0	56	18.2
1300 - 1799	40	61.0	166	78.9	3	50.0	115	54.8
1800 - 2299	28	89.0	57	94.3	4	66.6	75	78.7
2300 - 2799	7	96.0	13	97.8	2	100.0	39	91.1
2800 - 3299	1	97.0	6	99.5			20	97.5
3300 - 3799	2	99.0	2	100.0			4	98.7
3800 - 4299	--	99.0					3	99.7
4300 - 4799	1	100.0					1	100.0
TOTAL	100		369		12		314	
Mean		1740.00		1528.32		1758.33		1857.32
Median		1647.50		1430.00		1706.00		1713.00
5th %ile		1015.00		1017.00		1005.00		1155.00
95th %ile		2470.00		2385.00		2575.00		3000.00
% With		21.32				3.68		

Ten per cent of the persons with automobiles also had a scholarship. Of the persons with an automobile, 11 held scholarships, of which only three were granted by the University Scholarship Office or by one of the schools or colleges of the University (Table LIV). Seven of the 11 scholarship holders who owned an automobile (63.6%) were seniors. Of the scholarship holders, 8.7 per cent owned automobiles.

TABLE LIV

FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WHO OWN AND HAVE A CAR AT THE UNIVERSITY AND WHO HAVE A SCHOLARSHIP

Source of Scholarship	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Scholarship	6	85.7	30	96.8	24	92.4	39	84.8
U.W. Scholarship Office	--	--	--	--	1	3.8	--	--
Other U.W. School or College	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4.3
Foundation	1	14.3	--	--	--	--	3	6.5
Private Industry	--	--	1	3.2	1	3.8	1	2.2
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2.2
TOTAL	7	100.0	31	100.0	26	100.0	46	100.0

II.5 Occupation, Education, and Income of Parents

Occupation of Parents

An earlier comparison[2] was made of the occupations of fathers of freshmen who entered the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in the fall of 1948, and of the occupations of all employed Wisconsin men in 1950 as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau. It was found that the percentages of men whose children entered the University and who were in professional and semi-professional, managerial and official, and sales and kindred occupations, were significantly higher than the percentages of employed men in these occupations in the state as a whole. It was pointed out also that the percentages of students whose fathers were employed in clerical and kindred; domestic service, building service, porter, and protective; agricultural; and skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations, respectively, were significantly lower than the percentages of all employed Wisconsin men in these occupations.

Assuming that the distribution of occupations of all Wisconsin men has not changed greatly since 1950, it appears that a considerably higher proportion of the fathers of current Madison campus undergraduate students are employed in professional and semi-professional and managerial and official occupations than is true of all men in the state (Table LV), and that a much lower proportion of the fathers of students are in the agricultural and the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations than the total men in the state are. A higher proportion of the fathers of non-resident students are in professional and semi-professional and managerial and official jobs than is true of the fathers of resident students. By definition Madison students generally are not included in this report since the sample of students did not include students living at their parental homes while attending the University.

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[2] L. J. Lins, "Comparison of Occupations of Fathers of University of Wisconsin Freshmen and of all Employed Wisconsin Men," SPS #53-2, Student Personnel Statistics and Studies, April 1953.

TABLE LV

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Father's Occupation	Fathers of Students				Wis. Men 1950 Census
	Residents		Non-Residents		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Professional and Semi-Professional	19.8	26.6	37.6	34.3	6.1
Managerial & Official	17.7	24.9	34.6	42.5	9.7
Clerical & Sales	10.6	14.6	13.8	8.9	11.3
Service Occupations	3.3	1.6	--	0.8	5.0
Agricultural	13.3	11.5	4.0	0.8	21.8
Skilled, Semi-Skilled, and Unskilled	27.2	14.0	6.0	6.8	46.1
Unknown or retired	4.6	2.6	--	3.7	--
Not living	3.5	4.2	4.0	2.2	--
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The highest proportion of fathers, who are in professional occupations, is among the fathers of students from the New England and Middle Atlantic states (50.0% for the male and 43.2% for the female students). As shown in Table LVI, a higher proportion of the fathers of students from the North Central states other than Wisconsin are in managerial and official positions than is true of any other geographic area.

Nearly one-third of the mothers of undergraduate students are working outside the home, that is, in occupations other than housewife (Table LVII). As was true of the fathers, a higher proportion of the mothers of non-resident students are in professional and semi-professional positions than are the mothers of resident students.

Education of Parents

Many of the parents of undergraduate students did not attend college. Of the fathers of resident men, 57.2 per cent did not attend college and 24.5 per cent did not go beyond the eighth grade; only 27.0 per cent received a baccalaureate or higher degree (Table LVIII). Of the fathers of resident women, 47.1 per cent did not attend college and 16.9 per cent did not go beyond the eighth grade; 34.9 per cent hold a baccalaureate or higher degree.

Half of the fathers of non-resident students have a baccalaureate or higher degree. A higher proportion of fathers of male students from the New England and Middle Atlantic states have a baccalaureate or higher degree (67.8%) than of fathers of male students from other geographic areas (Table LIX). However, a greater proportion of the fathers of women students from the states and foreign countries other than the Wisconsin, North Central, and New England and Middle Atlantic areas earned baccalaureate degrees than was true of parents of women students from the other areas (69.2%).

A higher proportion of the mothers than of the fathers of undergraduate students are high school graduates. This is true whether the student group consists of residents or non-residents divided by sex. Sixty-six per cent of the fathers of resident male students were graduated from high school as compared with 73.2 per cent of the mothers; 73.0 per cent of the fathers of resident female students were high school graduates as compared with 84.8 per cent of the mothers (Tables LVIII and LX).

TABLE LVI

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF HOME ADDRESS

Father's Occupation	Men				Women			
	Wis.	N. Central	New Eng. & Mid. Atl.	Other	Wis.	N. Central	New Eng. & Mid. Atl.	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional	17.4	27.6	50.0	33.3	24.5	26.0	43.2	38.5
Semi-Professional	2.5	1.7	3.6	6.7	2.1	1.3	2.3	--
Managerial & Official	17.6	36.2	32.2	33.3	25.0	46.7	31.8	53.8
Clerical & Sales	10.6	20.7	7.1	--	14.6	9.1	11.4	--
Service Occupations	3.3	--	--	--	1.6	1.3	--	--
Agriculture	13.3	5.2	--	6.7	11.5	1.3	--	--
Skilled	18.5	5.2	--	13.3	7.3	5.2	4.5	--
Semi-Skilled	6.5	--	--	--	5.6	2.6	--	--
Unskilled	2.2	1.7	--	--	1.0	1.3	--	--
Unknown or Retired	4.6	--	--	--	2.6	3.9	4.5	--
Not Living	3.5	1.7	7.1	6.7	4.2	1.3	2.3	7.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	368	58	28	15	192	77	44	13

TABLE LVII

OCCUPATIONS OF MOTHERS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Mother's Occupation	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Professional and Semi-Professional	9.4	13.5	12.9	13.5
Managerial & Official	0.8	3.7	4.0	2.2
Clerical & Sales	10.9	12.0	9.9	8.2
Service Occupations	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.5
Agricultural	0.5	--	--	--
Skilled, Semi-Skilled, and Unskilled	2.4	1.5	--	0.8
Housewife	69.6	64.1	67.2	70.1
Unknown or Retired	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5
Not Living	2.5	1.0	3.0	2.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE LVIII

EDUCATION OF FATHERS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Educational Level of Father	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Below 8th Grade	7.3	3.2	3.0	0.8
8th Grade	17.2	13.7	2.0	3.0
High School - No Diploma	9.5	10.1	9.0	7.5
High School Diploma	23.2	20.1	18.0	12.7
College - No Degree	15.8	18.0	18.0	26.1
Bachelor's Degree	14.7	15.3	24.0	17.9
Master's; Law; & Equiv.	8.2	10.6	12.0	13.4
Doctor's (Ph.D., M.D.)	4.1	9.0	14.0	18.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE LIX

EDUCATION OF FATHERS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF HOME ADDRESS

Father's Education	Men				Women			
	Wis.	N. Central	New Eng. & Mid. Atl.	Other	Wis.	N. Central	New Eng. & Mid. Atl.	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Below 8th Grade	7.4	3.4	--	7.1	3.2	--	2.3	--
8th Grade	17.2	1.7	3.6	--	13.8	5.2	--	--
High School - No Diploma	9.5	13.8	--	7.1	10.0	9.1	6.8	--
High School Diploma	23.2	20.7	10.7	21.4	20.1	14.3	6.8	23.1
College - No Degree	15.8	17.3	17.9	21.4	18.0	29.9	25.0	7.7
Bachelor's Degree	14.6	25.9	25.0	14.4	15.3	19.4	13.6	23.1
Master's; Law; & Equiv.	8.2	6.9	28.5	--	10.6	7.8	15.9	38.4
Doctor's (Ph.D., M.D.)	4.1	10.3	14.3	28.6	9.0	14.3	29.6	7.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	367	58	28	14	189	77	44	13

TABLE LX

EDUCATION OF MOTHERS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENT STATUS AND SEX

Educational Level of Mother	Residents		Non-Residents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Below 8th Grade	3.0	2.1	2.0	--
8th Grade	14.8	6.3	1.0	2.3
High School - No Diploma	9.0	6.8	8.2	7.5
High School Diploma	35.5	33.5	35.7	27.1
College - No Degree	20.5	27.8	20.4	30.8
Bachelor's Degree	15.3	20.9	20.4	21.0
Master's; Law; & Equiv.	1.9	2.6	12.3	9.0
Doctor's (Ph.D., M.D.)	--	--	--	2.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of fathers, who have a baccalaureate or higher degree, is greater than of mothers. The percentages of those with a baccalaureate or higher degree, divided by residency and sex of the students, are as follows: male residents (mothers 17.2, fathers 27.0), female residents (mothers 23.5, fathers 34.9), male non-residents (mothers 32.7, fathers 50.0), and female non-residents (mothers 32.3, fathers 49.9). These facts would lead one to believe that parents who do not have a college education are more concerned with a college education being provided for their sons than for their daughters. The analysis also implies that either parents of resident students with a lower formal educational background are more inclined to send their sons and daughters to this University or that parental educational background and earnings are positively associated and that, therefore, the non-resident parents with a higher educational background can better afford to send their sons and daughters to an out-of-state university.

Parental Incomes

On the questionnaire, the student was asked to give his best estimate of his "parent's or parents' 1960 income (wages, salaries, profits, interest, dividends)." The writer was interested in not only securing information on family income as related to university attendance but also in whether or not the sons and daughters actually knew what the incomes of their parents were. It is assumed that the parents know the amount of their incomes and report their incomes correctly.

A self-addressed return double postal card was sent to the parents of undergraduate students who did not have a foreign address. The parent was asked the same question relative to income that the student was asked and was asked not to sign the postal card. A code number, consisting of a combination of the student code number and the parents' income as reported by the student, was assigned to the parent and put on the card as a control number (See Appendix B).

There were 616 usable returns of the 825 postal card questionnaires sent to the parents of the undergraduate students; thus 74.7 per cent of the parents responded with adequate information. In 542 instances, both the parent and the student gave parental income data. The average (mean) incomes as given by the 542 students and the 542 parents were almost the same; the mean parental income as reported by the students was $11,987, and the parental income as reported by the parents was $11,641. The variability in the two reports, however, was quite different; the standard deviation of the mean as reported by the students was $548 as compared with $491 as reported by the parents. There was a difference of $1321 in the standard deviations of the two income distributions; the standard deviation of the distribution of parental incomes as given by the students was $12,746, and as given by the parents was $11,425.

It is noted that the parental income distributions do not fit a normal frequency distribution but are skewed to the right, that is, tail in the direction of high incomes. Thus the mean is a less useful measure of the average than is the median.

The writer also calls the attention of the reader to the fact that, whereas the means of parental incomes as reported by the students and as reported by the parents do not appear highly different, the actual amounts as reported were quite different. In some cases the student reported a considerably higher income for the parent than the parent did; in other cases the parent reported a considerably higher amount for the parental income than the student did. The absolute differences (that is differences without regard to sign, positive or negative) of the respective student and parent reports were computed; the mean of this difference was $3528.

Since there were differences in the parent and student reports and since the reports from the 616 parents seemed to provide an adequate sample, the analyses to follow are based upon the parents' reports of income. It is assumed that the parent is a better source of data relative to his income than the student is.

According to Father's Education

It is obvious from Table LXI that there is a direct relationship between amount of education and average incomes of parents of undergraduate students. Using either the mean or median as a measure of central tendency, the average incomes reported increase from one educational level to the next.

The average income of the parents in cases where the father has a master's, law, or equivalent degree is double the income of parents in cases where the father has a high school diploma only. The average incomes of parents with bachelor's degrees is more than 55 per cent higher than the incomes of parents with a high school diploma only; while the parents, in cases of the father having only a high school diploma, have an average income which is more than 22 per cent higher than the incomes of parents in cases of the father having only an eighth grade certificate.

Forty-five per cent of the parents had incomes between $3000 and $9000 (the fifth percentile to the median). Five per cent had incomes of $35,000 or more.

According to Father's Occupation

Earnings of parents of students whose fathers are in professional or managerial and official positions on the average are nearly double to almost three times the earnings of parents in cases where the father is employed in service, agricultural, skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled occupations (Table LXII). Over half of the fathers were in professional or managerial and official positions.

According to Student Expenditures

Generally, the higher the income of parents the more the student spends for university attendance. This is true whether the student is a resident or nonresident of the state or whether the student is a male or female (Table LXIII).

TABLE LXI

1960 INCOME OF PARENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO FATHER'S EDUCATION*

Measure	Total	Father's Education							
		Below Eighth Grade	Eighth Grade	High Sch. but not Diploma	High Sch. Diploma	College but not Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's, Law or Equiv. Degree	Doctor's (PhD, MD, DDM, etc.) Degree
Mean	$12,333	$ 6,523	$ 7,578	$ 8,081	$ 9,393	$12,119	$14,605	$19,196	$22,994
Median	9,000	5,350	5,800	6,800	7,100	9,550	11,150	14,000	18,000
5th %ile	3,000	1,000	1,600	3,000	2,800	5,000	4,800	7,200	6,100
95th %ile	35,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	42,000	62,000
No. of Cases	572	26	73	62	112	102	92	56	49
Per Cent	100.0	4.5	12.8	10.8	19.6	17.8	16.1	9.8	8.6

*Does not include 44 fathers whose occupations are unknown or who are retired or deceased.

TABLE LXII

1960 INCOME OF PARENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO FATHER'S OCCUPATION*

Measure	Total	Father's Occupation								
		Profes- sional	Semi Profes- sional	Manag. & Official	Clerical & Kindred, Sales & Kindred	Domestic Serv., Personal, Protective, Bldg. Serv., Porters	Agric. Hortic. & Kindred	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Un-Skilled
Mean	$12,333	$17,834	$10,771	$15,400	$10,797	$ 4,886	$ 6,258	$ 7,884	$ 6,361	$ 4,908
Median	9,000	13,000	10,450	12,000	8,450	5,100	4,500	6,900	6,400	4,600
5th %ile	3,000	6,000	5,200	4,800	3,200	1,600	1,400	3,900	4,000	3,500
95th %ile	35,000	50,000	18,000	36,400	23,000	8,000	15,000	12,000	8,400	6,900
No. of Cases	572	145	14	142	74	14	59	81	31	12
Per Cent	100.0	25.3	2.5	24.8	12.9	2.5	10.3	14.2	5.4	2.1

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* Does not include 44 fathers whose occupations are unknown or who are retired or deceased.

TABLE LXIII

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS ACCORDING TO PARENT INCOME LEVEL

Student	Measure	Parent Income Level (Dollars)						
		Under 4000	4000-4999	6000-7999	8000-9999	10000-14999	15000-19999	20000 & Over
Male Res.	Mean	1378.22	1335.89	1399.52	1482.29	1445.72	1506.33	1643.09
	Median	1250.00	1305.00	1365.00	1395.00	1362.00	1498.00	1651.00
	No.	49	54	69	49	39	9	22
Male Non-Res.	Mean	--	1884.13	1906.90	1908.88	2056.35	2039.09	2396.56
	Median	--	1820.00	1880.50	1900.50	2000.00	1931.00	2270.00
	No.	--	8	10	8	17	11	16
Female Res.	Mean	1286.58	1336.55	1444.35	1370.95	1483.02	1729.30	1905.25
	Median	1267.00	1374.50	1363.50	1360.00	1380.00	1638.50	1919.00
	No.	12	20	26	21	43	10	12
Female Non-Res.	Mean	--	1797.00	2584.00	2371.17	2239.30	2288.28	2577.79
	Median	--	1905.00	2440.00	2400.00	2276.50	2136.50	2564.00
	No.	--	3	5	6	20	18	34

According to Whether or Not Student is Working

There is a considerable difference in the income of parents of students who do and who do not work during the academic year (Table LXIV). The mean parental income of students working was $8923 as compared with $13,523 of students not working. The median incomes of parents of students working and not working were $7571 and $9864 respectively, a difference of $2293.

TABLE LXIV

1960 INCOMES OF PARENTS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WORKING AND NOT WORKING DURING 1960-61 ACADEMIC YEAR*

Student Working or Not Working	Parent's Income (Dollars)				No. of Cases
	Mean	Median	5th %ile	95th %ile	
Working	8,923	7,571	2,300	19,533	248
Not Working	13,523	9,864	3,108	40,000	368

*Includes 25 married students.

According to Whether or Not Student Has Automobile

Automobile ownership does not appear to be related to parental income. The mean parental incomes of students with automobiles was $11,232 as compared with $11,753 of students who did not have a car; the medians were $8350 and $8817 respectively.

Ninety per cent of the parents of students with automobiles had incomes of between $2712 and $32,875 whereas 90 per cent of the parents of students, who did not have a car at the University, had incomes of between $2746 and $37,050. There were 97 students with automobiles and 519 students without automobiles for whom parental income data were available.

According to Student Housing

Based upon the sample, the average incomes of parents of students who live in fraternity or sorority houses or privately owned residence halls are considerably higher than the average incomes are of parents of students who live in other housing facilities (Table LXV).

TABLE LXV

1960 INCOMES OF PARENTS ACCORDING TO CERTAIN TYPES OF HOUSING OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS*

Student Housing	Parent's Income (Dollars)				No. of Cases
	Mean	Median	5th %ile	95th %ile	
Univ. Residence Hall	11,486	9,200	3,300	25,000	233
Fraternity or Sorority	17,171	10,450	3,200	50,700	76
Lodging House, YMCA, etc.	9,400	6,500	3,900	20,000	21
Private Apartment	9,178	7,100	3,200	24,000	105
Private Hall	21,522	15,000	5,500	56,300	55
Private Home Room	6,986	5,700	1,700	15,000	63
Light Housekeeping	9,800	5,850	1,500	16,000	14

*Does not include university apartments or houses, rented or owned houses or trailers, or living with relatives.

The incomes of half of the parents of students living in fraternity or sorority houses were $10,450 or higher; the median income of the parents of students living in private residence halls was $15,000. In comparison, the amount below which fifty per cent of the incomes of parents of students living in University residence halls fell was $9200, of students living in private apartments was $7100, of students living in private home rooms was $5700, and of students living in light housekeeping rooms was $5850. The mean incomes are higher since the distributions of parental incomes are skewed toward the higher incomes.

One notes, however, that in each type of housing there are students whose parental incomes range from a rather low to a quite high amount. In each type of housing there were at least five per cent of the students whose parents earned $5500 or less per year. Also in each type of housing there were at least five per cent of the students whose parents earned $15,000 or more per year.

CHAPTER III

THE GRADUATE STUDENT

Graduate students are students who are registered in the Graduate School. They are students who have been granted the baccalaureate degree and who are working toward the master's or Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Part-time and full-time students are considered together in this chapter since many graduate students carrying less than a full-time graduate credit load are in effect full-time students. A student, for example, who is registered for only two credits of research may be spending full-time in graduate work by virtue of full-time activity on his thesis. Nineteen per cent of the students in the sample were carrying less than nine credits; 4.4 per cent were carrying five credits or less.

The sample of graduate students, to whom questionnaires were sent, was drawn in the same fashion as the sample of undergraduate students. Therefore the students considered in this chapter were non-commuters, were living away from their parental homes, and were in attendance on the Madison campus both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year.

Questionnaires were sent to 106 single and 97 married graduate men, and to 34 single and six married graduate women. Usable responses were received from 91 (85.8%) of the single men, from 78 (80.4%) of the married men, from 30 (88.2%) of the single women, and from all of the married women. Since the sample of married women was so small (six persons), married women will be included in only a few tables.

There were 52 usable returns (82.5%) received from the 63 graduate students who were residents of the state of Wisconsin, and 153 usable returns (85.0%) received from the 180 graduate students who were non-residents of the state. A non-resident student is one who is classified as a non-resident for tuition purposes; a student thus classified, even though he has a remission of the non-resident tuition by virtue of having a university appointment, still is considered to be a non-resident student.

The reader is cautioned not to interpret the classifications of graduate students, as presented in this report, as representative of the total enrollment in the Graduate School. The population was a selected population, as indicated earlier in this section, since it was intended that the sample would be a purposeful sample. One notes, for example, that over 74 per cent of the students in the sample were non-resident students; this percentage is considerably higher than the proportion of non-resident students in the entire Graduate School student body. Also the proportion of persons, in the sample, working toward the Ph.D. degree is much higher than the proportion of such persons in the entire Graduate School student body.

It was found that the persons returning usable questionnaires, and thus included in this report, were representative of the group to which questionnaires were sent. No significant differences were found between the two groups on sex, region of home address, whether working toward the master's or Ph.D. degree, and residence for fee purposes.

The writer believes that the data to be presented on incomes and expenditures of graduate students are quite representative data for the graduate students who were not commuting, who were living away from their parental homes, and who were in attendance during both semesters of the 1960-61 academic year. The data should prove useful to prospective graduate students in estimating University expenses and in anticipating types of income. Graduate student incomes and expenses are not divided according to whether or not the student is a resident or a non-resident student. It was decided to adjust the incomes and expenses to compensate for the additional non-resident tuition and generally to combine resident and non-resident students for the analyses of this chapter.

III.1 Costs of University Attendance

The graduate students were asked to itemize their expenses in the same way and for the same items as undergraduate students were (See Section II.1). Thus the expenses as reported were to cover the entire 1960-61 academic year. The analyses also are similar to and made on the basis of the same statistical measures as were used for the analyses of the undergraduate data.

Total Expense

All Students in the Sample

The mean amounts spent, exclusive of tuition and/or fees, by graduate students were: single men $1714.54; single women, $1566.63; and married men, $2927.32 (Table LXVI). The fee charge for full-time students for the 1960-61 academic year was $220; in addition full-time non-residents were subject to a $380 per year tuition charge. For the 1961-62 academic year, the fee is $236 and the non-resident tuition is $489, a total of $725 for full-time non-resident students.

TABLE LXVI

TOTAL COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE
OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Total Cost (Dollars)	Single				Total Cost (Dollars)	Married Men	
	Men		Women				
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %		Freq.	Acc. %
Under 1000	6	6.6	1	3.3	Under 1200	3	3.8
1000 - 1199	10	17.6	8	30.0	1200 - 1699	4	9.0
1200 - 1399	14	33.0	4	43.3	1700 - 2199	10	21.8
1400 - 1599	12	46.2	5	60.0	2200 - 2699	17	43.6
1600 - 1799	18	65.9	4	73.3	2700 - 3199	15	62.8
1800 - 1999	10	76.9	2	80.0	3200 - 3699	14	80.8
2000 - 2199	7	84.6	4	93.3	3700 - 4199	6	88.5
2200 - 2399	5	90.1	2	100.0	4200 - 4699	3	92.3
2400 - 2599	4	94.5			4700 - 5199	3	96.2
2600 and Over	5	100.0			5200 and Over	3	100.0
TOTAL	91		30		TOTAL	78	
Mean	$1714.54		$1566.63		Mean	$2927.32	
Median	1635.00		1415.50		Median	2912.50	
5th %ile	957.50		1023.50		5th %ile	1466.50	
95th %ile	2607.50		2190.00		95th %ile	5015.00	

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*Total cost excluding tuition and/or fees.

The mean, median, and percentile points were computed from actual distributions rather than from interval distributions. Exclusive of tuition and/or fees, 45 per cent of the single men spent between $1635 and $2607; half of the single men spent less than $1635 with five per cent spending less than $958 for the academic year. Single women spent somewhat less on the average than single men did.

The average (mean) expenses of Ph.D. candidates, when divided by sex and marital status, were about $200 higher for the year than were the expenses of persons working for the master's degree. However, the expenses of Ph.D. candidates were less variable. The amount, below which only five per cent of the Ph.D. candidates reported as their total expenses, was nearly $500 higher than the amount reported by the bottom five per cent, in terms of cost, of persons working for the master's degree.

There were small differences in the mean amounts spent by single men and by single women for room and board, for books and supplies, and for miscellaneous items (Table LXVII). Single women spent considerably less for travel in Madison, for laundry and cleaning, and for recreation and entertainment than single men did, but spent more for clothing.

If non-resident tuition were omitted from total costs, the non-resident graduate student on the average spent between $100 and $200 more for University attendance than the resident student did. Most of this difference was due to more having been spent for board and room and travel to and from home by the non-resident students (Table LXVIII). Students from the Northwest and Pacific area (states directly West of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri) spent about $200 more than students did from the North Central States other than Wisconsin and from the New England and Middle Atlantic states; part of this difference was due to greater travel costs (See Appendix C).

TABLE LXVII

MEAN COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS

Cost Item	Single				Married Men	
	Men		Women			
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Room and Board	881.20	100.0	889.33	100.0	1732.66	100.0
Books and Supplies	92.67	100.0	85.33	100.0	90.51	100.0
Travel in Madison	44.81	69.2	20.50	63.3	104.36	76.9
Travel to and from Home	91.57	82.4	106.43	80.0	67.08	47.4
Clothing	99.92	90.1	120.67	86.7	150.38	91.0
Laundry and Cleaning	54.62	95.6	28.42	93.3	59.97	84.6
Health	35.38	58.2	28.00	53.3	165.96	89.7
Recreation & Entertainment	192.47	96.7	61.25	96.7	109.29	89.7
Other[*]	221.90	86.8	226.70	96.7	447.11	93.6
TOTAL[+]	1714.54		1566.63		2927.32	
Mean of Tuition and Fees[†]	471.92	100.0	549.00	100.0	507.44	100.0
TOTAL	2186.46		2115.63		3434.76	

[*] Student activities, gifts, personal items, residence halls dues, etc.

[+] Means are based upon all students in the sample whether or not an individual student had a cost for the particular item. Tuition and fees are excluded.

[†] For combined resident and non-resident students; non-resident tuition, whether remitted or not, is included as a cost.

TABLE LXVIII

MEAN COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY RESIDENCE STATUS AND SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Cost Item	Residents			Non-Residents		
	Single		Married	Single		Married
	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Room and Board	$ 779.00	$1045.00	$1668.42	$ 931.48	$ 872.04	$1753.35
Books and Supplies	85.17	170.00	94.21	96.35	75.93	89.32
Travel in Madison	43.77	30.00	121.58	45.33	19.44	98.81
Travel to and from Home	45.83	50.00	50.00	114.06	112.70	72.58
Clothing	101.67	176.67	138.95	99.06	114.44	154.07
Laundry and Cleaning	40.25	36.67	53.55	61.68	27.50	62.03
Health	39.42	30.00	180.13	33.40	27.78	161.40
Recreation and Entertainment	246.42	90.00	93.03	165.94	58.06	114.53
Other[*]	272.34	276.67	398.28	197.09	221.15	462.84
TOTAL[+]	1653.87	1905.01	2798.15	1744.39	1529.04	2968.93
Mean of Tuition and Fees[†]	220.00	220.00	220.00	595.82	585.55	600.00
TOTAL	1873.87	2125.01	3018.15	2340.21	2114.59	3568.93
No. of Cases	30	3	19	61	27	59

[*] Student activities, gifts, personal items, residence halls dues, etc.

[+] Means are based upon all students in the sample whether or not an individual student had a cost for the particular item. Tuition and fees are excluded.

[†] Non-resident tuition, whether remitted or not, is included as a cost.

Foreign Students

The mean cost for University attendance of single graduate men from foreign countries was $2466.16, and of married graduate men was $3079.37, including fees and tuition of $600. If the sample of single male foreign students is representative of the total single male foreign students, one can conclude that these persons spend more than the single resident male graduate students or other single non-resident male graduate students do for room and board, books and supplies, travel to and from home, clothing, and health, but spend less for miscellaneous and recreation and entertainment items (Table LXIX).

TABLE LXIX

MEAN COST FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE
OF SINGLE AND MARRIED MALE FOREIGN GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Cost Item	Single Men		Married Men	
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Room and Board	951.25	100.0	1529.68	100.0
Books and Supplies	146.25	100.0	111.43	100.0
Travel in Madison	46.72	62.5	40.66	56.3
Travel to and from Home	140.47	43.8	75.90	31.3
Clothing	124.44	93.8	158.75	87.5
Laundry and Cleaning	61.72	100.0	59.32	100.0
Tuition and Fees	600.00	100.0	600.00	100.0
Health	71.56	62.5	116.72	75.0
Recreation and Entertainment	151.25	100.0	114.11	100.0
Student Activities, Misc., Other	172.50	87.5	272.80	93.8
TOTAL	2466.16		3079.37	
No. of Cases	16		16	

*Based upon all students in the sample whether or not an individual student had a cost for a particular item.

One notes that only 43.8 per cent of the single foreign men and 31.3 per cent of the married foreign men indicated a cost for travel to or from their homelands. It is to be expected that foreign students generally, except for North Americans, would not travel to their parental homes during the academic year. Some foreign students come to the United States to attend college and do not return to their homelands until the completion of their educational experience; this may be several years. Of those who did have a cost for travel, the mean amount spent by the single men was $320.71 and by married men was $242.50.

Room and Board

Single male graduate students spent an average, based upon the means, of more than $80 more for room and board than single male undergraduate students did. The variability of expenditures of single male graduate students also was greater than for single male undergraduate students (Tables IX, X, and LXX). The opposite was true of single women students.

TABLE LXX

COST FOR ROOM AND BOARD
OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS

Measure	Single		Married Men
	Men	Women	
Mean	$ 881.20	$ 889.33	$1732.66
Median	837.50	844.44	1750.00
5th %ile	566.20	630.00	945.00
95th %ile	1422.50	1200.00	1850.00
No. of Cases	91	30	78
% Residents	33.0	10.0	24.4
% Non-Residents	67.0	90.0	75.6

Five per cent of the single male and five per cent of the single female graduate students spent less than $566.20 and $630.00 respectively for room and board. Half of the single male and half of the single female graduate students spent less than $837.50 and $844.44 respectively for room and board.

Books and Supplies

One would not expect that the amount spent for books and supplies should vary greatly according to sex and marital status. The lack of wide variation for the sexes is borne out by the reports of the graduate students. For the single men, the mean amount spent was $92.67; the median was $78.75. Ninety per cent of the single men spent between $21.38 and $205.80.

Single women spent an average (mean) of $85.33 and (median) of $63.33 for books and supplies. Ninety per cent spent between $35.00 and $205.00. The statistics for married men were very similar to the average for single men and single women combined.

Travel

Sixty-nine per cent of the single men, 63 per cent of the single women, and 77 per cent of the married men reported expenditures for travel in Madison. The ranges within which 90 per cent of the expenditures fell for the persons with Madison travel expense were: single men, $10.72-197.00; single women, $7.38-101.00; and married men, $26.67-310.00. The median expenditures for persons with costs for Madison travel were: single men, $47.65; single women, $18.75; and married men, $115.71.

Over 80 per cent of the single graduate students (84.9% for resident and 80.7% for non-resident students) reported expenses for travel to and from their permanent homes. Of the single students with costs for this type of travel, 90 per cent of the residents spent between $8.50 and $152.00 and 90 per cent of the non-residents spent between $23.44 and $354.50; the median expenditures for these persons were $36.67 for resident and $98.00 for non-resident students. Only 47.4 per cent of the married graduate students reported expenses for travel to and from their permanent homes.

Clothing

The median amounts of expenditures of single and married persons reporting costs for clothing were not highly different: $103.75 for single men, $113.33 for single women, and $125.00 for married men. The ranges, however, were different in that 90 per cent of the single men spent between $23.14 and $219.85; 90 per cent of the single women spent between $33.00 and $354.00; and 90 per cent of the married men spent between $45.67 and $414.50.

Laundry and Cleaning

Women apparently spend less for laundry and cleaning than men do (Table LXXI). This may be due in part to many of the women doing part of their own laundering and cleaning of their clothing.

TABLE LXXI

COST FOR LAUNDRY AND CLEANING OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS

Measure	Single		Married Men
	Men	Women	
	Dollars*	Dollars*	Dollars*
Mean	57.13 (54.62)	30.45 (28.42)	70.87 (59.97)
Median	48.71 (47.42)	30.00 (28.57)	60.00 (50.77)
5th %ile	16.13 (7.75)	7.33 (0.00)	20.35 (0.00)
95th %ile	119.36 (134.50)	56.00 (55.71)	154.00 (142.00)
No. of Cases	87 (91)	28 (30)	66 (78)
% with Cost	95.6	93.3	84.6

*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with this expense; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students without this expense.

Health

Seventy per cent (69.8%) of the graduate students reported that they had dental and/or medical bills during the 1960-61 academic year. Over half of the single and almost 90 per cent of the married students reported expenses for these items. The ranges of cost from the fiftieth to the ninety-fifth percentiles for these persons were: single men, $39.33-207.00; single women, $40.00-124.00; and married men $120.00-610.00.

III.2 Debts: Amount and Type

Over 29 per cent (29.1%) of the graduate students in the sample had debts other than for charge accounts (Table LXXII). The average (mean) debt of married men with debts was over 60 per cent higher than for single students, men and women, with debts. There was a wide range in the amount of debt of the graduate students with the range, within which 90 per cent of the debts fell, being $63.75-2362.50 for single males, $56.50-2300.00 for single females, and $131.57-4050.00 for married males.

TABLE LXXII

AMOUNT OF DEBT OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS WITH DEBTS

Measure	Single		Married Men
	Men	Women	
Mean	$ 960.48	$ 528.13	$1426.31
Median	628.57	300.00	1050.00
5th %ile	63.75	56.50	131.57
95th %ile	2362.50	2300.00	4050.00
No. of Cases	31	8	19
% with Debts	34.1	26.7	24.4

The highest proportion of students with debts was among the single students (39.1%) working for a master's degree (Table LXXIII), and the lowest was among the married students working for a master's degree. Nearly 10 per cent (9.8%) of all graduate students had incurred debts for the purchase of an automobile; 19 per cent of all graduate students had debts directly attributable to educational expense. Of the students with debts, 65 per cent had debts directly attributable to educational expense.

TABLE LXXIII

TYPE OF DEBTS OF GRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY DEGREE CANDIDACY AND MARITAL STATUS*

Debts	Master's Candidates				Ph.D. Candidates			
	Single		Married		Single		Married	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	39	60.9	29	80.5	44	77.1	33	68.7
Education	14	21.9	2	5.6	9	15.8	5	10.4
Car	5	7.8	3	8.3	2	3.5	3	6.2
Medical	1	1.6	1	2.8	1	1.8	1	2.1
Other	3	4.7	--	--	--	--	1	2.1
Education & Car	2	3.1	1	2.8	1	1.8	2	4.2
Education & Medical	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4.2
Education, Car, & Medical	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2.1
TOTAL	64	100.0	36	100.0	57	100.0	48	100.0

*Includes six non-resident married women.

III.3 Income for University Attendance

Total Income

From the income reports of the graduate students, it appears that the single students, on the average, had $300-400 more in income than the amount of their expenses for the 1960-61 academic year (Tables LXVI and LXXIV). This might lead one to conclude that single graduate students do not have financial difficulties; however, this is not necessarily true. For many graduate students, there are no differences between the amount of income and the amount of cost; for many others the differences are very small. It should be kept in mind, in interpreting these data, that the data are for the combined full-time and part-time graduate students. Some graduate students have full-time employment and take only a course or two; in some of these cases, income is much greater than the cost allocated to University attendance. The statistical measures used are affected by these cases.

TABLE LXXIV

TOTAL INCOME OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Total Income (Dollars)	Single				Total Income (Dollars)	Married Men	
	Men		Women				
	Freq.	Acc. %	Freq.	Acc. %		Freq.	Acc. %
Under 1000	2	2.2	1	3.3	Under 1600	2	2.6
1000 - 1299	9	12.1	1	6.6	1600 - 2299	8	12.8
1300 - 1599	16	29.7	8	33.3	2300 - 2999	11	26.9
1600 - 1899	14	45.1	6	53.3	3000 - 3699	17	48.7
1900 - 2199	13	59.3	7	76.7	3700 - 4399	10	61.5
2200 - 2499	17	78.0	2	83.3	4400 - 5099	12	76.9
2500 - 2799	7	85.7	4	96.7	5100 - 5799	7	85.9
2800 - 3099	5	91.2	--	--	5800 - 6499	2	88.5
3100 - 3399	4	95.6	--	--	6500 - 7199	4	93.6
3400 and Over	4	100.0	1	100.0	7200 and Over	5	100.0
TOTAL	91		30		TOTAL	78	
Mean	$2136.41		$1989.33		Mean	$4062.51	
Median	1980.00		1830.00		Median	3780.00	
5th %ile	1120.00		1400.00		5th %ile	1830.00	
95th %ile	3250.00		2660.00		95th %ile	7270.00	

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*Total incomes with amount of tuition and/or fees subtracted.

The differences between incomes and University expenses for married men are even greater than for single students. Part of this undoubtedly is attributable to the inclusion of income of the student's spouse and the fact that the married students were asked to report their expenses for University attendance and not their total expenses which would include costs associated with support of their entire families. The median income reported was $867.50 higher than the median expenses reported for University attendance; there was a difference of $1135.19 in the respective means.

According to Various Sources

In Table LXXV are presented the mean amounts of income from various sources. The reader is cautioned that these means are based upon all individuals in the sample, whether or not an individual student had the particular source of income. The total includes the amount to cover the costs of tuition and fees; this accounts for the differences in the total income means found in Tables LXXIV and LXXV.

Care should be exercised also in the interpretation of the percentages of individuals with each particular source of income. The percentages are based upon the sample which, by definition, excludes persons in attendance only one semester of the academic year, persons commuting to the University, and persons living at their permanent home addresses.

Whereas the chief sources of income of single undergraduate students were family contribution and summer employment, the chief sources of income for single graduate students were assistantships and scholarships or fellowships. For married male graduate students, the chief sources of income were assistantships, scholarships or fellowships, and income from work of their wives.

TABLE LXXV

MEAN AMOUNT OF INCOME, SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SOURCE OF INCOME*

Income Source	Single				Married Men	
	Men		Women			
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Scholarship or Fellowship	660.44	35.2	585.83	30.0	1303.85	43.6
U.W. Assistantship	938.46	56.1	1169.17	63.3	857.05	43.6
University Payroll	29.95	3.3	41.67	13.3	218.27	14.1
Other Work	115.10	17.6	25.00	10.0	181.41	12.8
Non-Res. Tuition Remission	148.24	40.7	263.83	73.3	172.94	46.2
Summer Employment	221.98	27.5	120.00	23.3	142.95	16.7
Own Savings	132.42	23.1	125.00	13.3	255.77	26.9
University Loans	33.79	8.8	15.83	6.7	10.26	1.3
Relatives Loans	19.78	4.4	--	--	48.40	5.1
Other Loans	82.69	12.1	40.00	6.6	19.23	3.8
Family Contribution	139.56	27.5	121.67	26.7	121.79	14.1
Spouse	--	--	--	--	987.50	43.6
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	57.14	5.5	--	--	70.51	5.1
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	1.37	1.1	--	--	19.23	3.8
Other Income	30.22	6.6	43.33	6.7	160.90	7.7
TOTAL	2611.14		2551.33		4570.06	
No. of Cases	91		30		78	

*Based upon all the students in the sample, whether or not an individual student had the particular source of income; amount of tuition and fees is included.

Table LXXVI contains the median amount of income from each source based upon the students in the sample who had the particular source of income. This table is useful for general interpretation since the median defines the point above and below which 50 per cent of the cases fall. In the sub-section, "Income Distribution by Various Sources," beginning on page 88, the writer presents more specific data on the various income sources.

The mean incomes of non-resident students were greater than of resident students but the differences were no greater than the amount of non-resident tuition ($380). The mean income of single male graduate residents was $2428.34, and of single male non-residents was $2701.15. Married male resident students had a mean income of $4298.65 as compared with a mean income of $4657.43 for married male non-residents. A comparison of the incomes of single resident and non-resident women would not be meaningful since there were only three resident women in the sample. The sample consisted of 30 single resident men, 61 single non-resident men, three single resident women, 27 single non-resident women, 19 married resident men, and 59 married non-resident men.

TABLE LXXVI

MEDIAN AMOUNT OF INCOME, SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE AND MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SOURCE OF INCOME*

Income Source	Single				Married Men	
	Men		Women			
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Scholarship or Fellowship	2095.45	35.2	2112.50	30.0	2925.00	43.6
U.W. Assistantship	1784.38	56.1	1806.25	63.3	1840.90	43.6
University Payroll	600.00	3.3	275.00	13.3	500.00	14.1
Other Work	550.00	17.6	37.50	10.0	1000.00	12.8
Non-Res. Tuition Remission	380.00	40.7	380.00	73.3	380.00	46.2
Summer Employment	787.50	27.5	500.00	23.3	800.00	16.7
Own Savings	400.00	23.1	350.00	13.3	500.00	26.9
University Loans	400.00	8.8	250.00	6.7	800.00	1.3
Relatives Loans	483.33	4.4	--	--	900.00	5.1
Other Loans	475.00	9.9	600.00	6.6	400.00	3.8
Family Contribution	375.00	27.5	300.00	26.7	800.00	14.1
Spouse	--	--	--	--	2216.67	43.6
Federal or State [illegible] Incl. PL 550 & 894	1025.00	5.5	--	--	1425.00	5.1
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	125.00	1.1	--	--	575.00	3.8
Other Income	150.00	6.6	650.00	6.7	400.00	7.7
No. of Cases	91		30		78	

*Based upon the students in the sample who had the particular source of income.

Fifty-seven per cent of the students expected to complete their master's or Ph.D. degree without interruption and through the same financial sources as were available to them during the 1960-61 year (Table LXXVII). Only eight per cent of the students planned to interrupt their work prior to completing the degree; it can be expected that this percentage is lower than would be true for the entire graduate student body since the sample included only persons who were in attendance during the entire academic year.

TABLE LXXVII

PLANS OF GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR COMPLETING DEGREE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION*

Degree Plan	Master's Candidates				Ph.D. Candidates			
	Single		Married		Single		Married	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
COMPLETE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION THROUGH:								
Present Financial Sources Only	34	53.1	20	55.5	32	56.2	30	62.5
Additional Loans and/or Fellowships	18	28.1	5	13.9	11	19.3	9	18.7
Additional Work	3	4.7	5	13.9	2	3.5	3	6.2
Other Combinations of Sources	4	6.3	4	11.1	6	10.5	2	4.2
TOTAL	59	92.2	34	94.4	51	89.5	44	91.6
NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION BECAUSE OF:								
Working Prior to Returning	1	1.6	--	--	1	1.7	2	4.2
Transfer to Other College	2	3.1	--	--	2	3.5	--	--
Other or No Response	2	3.1	2	5.6	3	5.3	2	4.2
TOTAL	5	7.8	2	5.6	6	10.5	4	8.4
TOTAL	64	100.0	36	100.0	57	100.0	48	100.0

*Includes six non-resident married women.

The principal change in anticipated sources of income was in additional loans and/or fellowships; 21 per cent of the students expected income from additional loans and/or fellowships while 6.3 per cent of the students expected to be engaged in additional work while pursuing their graduate studies.

Of Foreign Students

The chief source of income for foreign graduate students, based upon the returns from persons in the sample, was scholarships or fellowships (Table LXXVIII). Ten (62.5%) of the single male foreign students held a scholarship or fellowship; the mean value of these scholarships or fellowships was $2447.50. Eleven (68.8%) of the married male foreign students held a scholarship or fellowship; their mean value was $2772.73. Half of the scholarships or fellowships held by all male foreign students had a value between $2425 and $4175.

TABLE LXXVIII

MEAN AMOUNT OF INCOME, SINGLE MALE AND MARRIED MALE FOREIGN GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Income Source	Single Men		Married Men	
	Dollars	% With	Dollars	% With
Scholarship or Fellowship	2447.50	62.5	2772.73	68.8
U.W. Assistantship	1520.00	31.3	2383.33	18.8
University Payroll	--	--	783.33	18.8
Other Work	--	--	1425.00	6.3
Non-Resident Remission	316.67	37.5	380.00	37.5
Summer Employment	633.33	18.8	666.67	18.8
Own Savings	512.50	12.5	1208.33	18.8
University Loans	--	--	800.00	6.3
Relatives Loans	--	--	900.00	6.3
Other Loans	2675.00	12.5	--	--
Family Contribution	362.50	12.5	1500.00	12.5
Income of Spouse	--	--	2712.50	12.5
No. of Cases	16		16	

*Based upon the students in the sample who had the particular source of income.

The mean amount of income for the academic year of single foreign male graduate students was $2888.31; the median was $2740.00. The mean amount of income of married foreign male graduate students was $3746.75 and the median was $3690.00.

Income Distribution by Various Sources

In Tables LXXIX (single male graduate students), LXXX (single female graduate students), and LXXXI (married male graduate students), are presented the percentages of resident and of non-resident graduate students, in the sample, with each particular source of income; and the mean, median, fifth percentile, and ninety-fifth percentile for each source of income based upon (1) the students with the respective source of income and (2) all students in the sample whether or not a particular student had or did not have the respective source of income. The statistics of (1) and (2) are useful for interpretation but in quite different ways.

TABLE LXXIX

INCOME, OF SINGLE MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SOURCE OF INCOME[*]

Income Source	% with Income		Mean	Median	5th %ile	95th %ile
	Res.	Non-Res.				
Scholarship or Fellowship	20.0	42.6	$1878.13 (660.44)	$2095.45 (0.00)	$380.00 (0.00)	$3000.00 (2662.50)
U.W. Assistantship	66.7	50.8	1674.51 (938.46)	1784.38 (1091.67)	805.00 (0.00)	2272.50 (2172.50)
University Payroll	6.7	1.6	908.33 (29.95)	600.00 (0.00)	207.50 (0.00)	1935.00 (0.00)
Other Work	20.0	16.4	654.69 (115.10)	550.00 (0.00)	70.00 (0.00)	2350.00 (895.00)
Non-Res. Tuition Remission	0.0	60.6	364.59 (148.24)	380.00 (0.00)	190.00 (0.00)	380.00 (380.00)
Summer Employment	33.3	24.6	808.00 (221.98)	787.50 (0.00)	202.83 (0.00)	1700.00 (1254.17)
Own Savings	33.3	18.0	573.81 (132.42)	400.00 (0.00)	126.25 (0.00)	1418.75 (1022.50)
University Loans	13.3	6.6	384.38 (33.79)	400.00 (0.00)	70.00 (0.00)	620.00 (400.00)
Relatives Loans	6.7	3.3	450.00 (19.78)	483.33 (0.00)	240.00 (0.00)	500.00 (0.00)
Other Loans	6.7	4.1	836.11 (82.69)	475.00 (0.00)	213.75 (0.00)	2412.50 (400.00)
Family Contribution	33.3	24.6	508.00 (139.56)	375.00 (0.00)	81.25 (0.00)	1487.50 (895.00)
Spouse	--	--	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	3.3	6.6	1040.00 (57.14)	1025.00 (0.00)	150.00 (0.00)	1362.50 (780.00)
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	0.0	1.6	125.00 (1.37)	125.00 (0.00)	(Only one case)	
Other Income	3.3	8.2	458.33 (30.22)	150.00 (0.00)	7.50 (0.00)	2225.00 (36.25)
TOTAL[†]			(2611.14)	(2482.50)[+]	(1487.25)[+]	(3850.00)[+]
No. of Cases	30	61				

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[*] Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the particular source of income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students without the particular source of income.

[†] Includes amount of tuition and fees (See Table LXXIV for mean, median, fifth percentile, and ninety-fifth percentile of total income excluding amount of tuition and fees).

[+] Computed from distribution of total incomes; figures in the column will not add to this amount. For example, the median of total incomes is the median computed from the total income of each student; though each income source was a source of income for some students, less than 50 per cent of the students had income from each source with the exception of U.W. assistantships.

TABLE LXXX

INCOME, OF SINGLE FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SOURCE OF INCOME*

Income Source	% with Income		Mean	Median	5th %ile	95th %ile
	Res.	Non-Res.				
Scholarship or Fellowship	33.3	29.6	$1952.77 (585.83)	$2112.50 (0.00)	$972.50 (0.00)	$2937.50 (2487.50)
U.W. Assistantship	33.3	66.7	1846.05 (1169.17)	1806.25 (1683.33)	845.00 (0.00)	3062.50 (2675.00)
University Payroll	0.0	14.8	312.50 (41.67)	275.00 (0.00)	60.00 (0.00)	630.00 (400.00)
Other Work	0.0	11.1	250.00 (25.00)	37.50 (0.00)	3.75 (0.00)	735.00 (37.50)
Non-Res. Tuition Remission	0.0	81.5	359.77 (263.83)	380.00 (380.00)	190.00 (0.00)	380.00 (380.00)
Summer Employment	0.0	25.9	514.29 (120.00)	500.00 (0.00)	361.67 (0.00)	715.00 (625.00)
Own Savings	21.1	28.8	937.50 (125.00)	350.00 (0.00)	110.00 (0.00)	3000.00 (400.00)
University Loans	0.0	7.4	237.50 (15.83)	250.00 (0.00)	17.50 (0.00)	270.00 (237.50)
Relatives Loans	--	--	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
Other Loans	0.0	3.7	600.00 (40.00)	600.00 (0.00)	360.00 (0.00)	840.00 (0.00)
Family Contribution	33.3	25.9	456.25 (121.67)	300.00 (0.00)	70.00 (0.00)	1450.00 (700.00)
Spouse	--	--	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	--	--	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	--	--	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
Other Income	33.3	3.7	650.00 (43.33)	650.00 (0.00)	260.00 (0.00)	1040.00 (300.00)
TOTAL†			(2551.33)	(2415.00)+	(1630.00)+	(3260.00)+
No. of Cases	3	27				

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*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the particular source of income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students without the particular source of income.

†Includes amount of tuition and fees (See Table LXXIV for mean, median, fifth percentile, and ninety-fifth percentile of total income excluding amount of tuition and fees).

+Computed from distribution of total incomes; figures in the column will not add to this amount. For example, the median of total incomes is the median computed from the total income of each student; though each income source was a source of income for some students, less than 50 per cent of the students had income from each source with the exception of U.W. assistantships and non-resident tuition remission.

TABLE LXXXI

INCOME, OF MARRIED MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SOURCE OF INCOME*

Income Source	% with Income		Mean	Median	5th %ile	95th %ile
	Res.	Non-Res.				
Scholarship or Fellowship	26.3	49.2	$2991.18 (1303.85)	$2925.00 (0.00)	$ 435.00 (0.00)	$5375.00 (4931.25)
U.W. Assistantship	52.6	40.7	1966.18 (857.05)	1840.90 (0.00)	1387.50 (0.00)	3125.00 (2391.67)
University Payroll	5.3	16.9	1547.73 (218.27)	500.00 (0.00)	213.75 (0.00)	5912.50 (1325.00)
Other Work	15.8	11.9	1415.00 (181.41)	1000.00 (0.00)	175.00 (0.00)	5925.00 (1312.50)
Non-Res. Tuition Remission	0.0	61.0	374.72 (172.94)	380.00 (0.00)	342.00 (0.00)	380.00 (380.00)
Summer Employment	15.8	16.9	857.69 (142.95)	800.00 (0.00)	232.50 (0.00)	1985.00 (1000.00)
Own Savings	66.7	7.4	950.00 (255.77)	500.00 (0.00)	252.50 (0.00)	3037.50 (1960.00)
University Loans	0.0	1.7	800.00 (10.26)	800.00 (0.00)	(Only one case)	
Relatives Loans	5.3	5.1	943.75 (48.40)	900.00 (0.00)	640.00 (0.00)	1120.00 (810.00)
Other Loans	2.6	1.7	500.00 (19.23)	400.00 (0.00)	265.00 (0.00)	835.00 (0.00)
Family Contribution	21.1	11.9	863.64 (121.79)	800.00 (0.00)	127.50 (0.00)	2022.50 (986.67)
Spouse	68.4	35.6	2265.44 (987.50)	2216.67 (0.00)	128.33 (0.00)	4741.67 (4558.33)
Federal or State Incl. PL 550 & 894	10.5	3.4	1375.00 (70.51)	1425.00 (0.00)	200.00 (0.00)	1605.00 (1042.50)
ROTC or Mil. Reserves	5.3	5.1	500.00 (19.23)	575.00 (0.00)	45.00 (0.00)	600.00 (0.00)
Other Income	5.3	8.5	2091.66 (160.90)	400.00 (0.00)	215.00 (0.00)	6300.00 (305.00)
TOTAL†			(4570.06)	(4330.00)+	(2207.00)+	(7870.00)+
No. of Cases	19	59				

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*Numbers not in parentheses are measures for students with the particular source of income; numbers in parentheses are measures for the total sample including students without the particular source of income.

†Includes amount of tuition and fees (See Table **LXXIV** for mean, median, fifth percentile, and ninety-fifth percentile of total income excluding amount of tuition and fees).

+Computed from distribution of total incomes; figures in the column will not add to this amount. For example, the median of total incomes is the median computed from the total income of each student; though each income source was a source of income for some students, less than 50 per cent of the students had income from each source.

The statistics based upon all students in the sample are significant in arriving at a description of the average student. For example, one can state that the average student, in the sample, did not have a scholarship or fellowship but that 50 per cent of the single male students had incomes of $2482.50 or more. The statistics based upon the students with a particular source of income are useful in describing the amount of income from the particular sources of income but are not useful in describing the incomes of average or typical students.

As noted from the columns of the tables, which give the percentages of resident and of non-resident students with particular sources of incomes, the major sources of income for single graduate students were U.W. assistantships and scholarships or fellowships while, for married graduate students, the chief sources of income were U.W. assistantships, scholarships or fellowships, and income from work of their wives.

U. W. Assistantships

Two-thirds of the single female non-resident students, 66.7 per cent of the single male resident students, 50.8 per cent of the single male non-resident students, 52.6 per cent of the married male resident students, and 40.7 per cent of the married male non-resident students had income from U.W. assistantships. Though there were small differences between the median amounts of income from U.W. assistantships of single and married students, the range of incomes from this source was much greater among married students and among single female students than among male single students; the means also show this difference since they are affected more by extreme values than the medians are.

It is also noted that the amount of income, from U.W. assistantships, below which five per cent of the incomes from this source of income of married graduate students fell, was about 70 per cent higher than the same dividing point of incomes, from this source, of single male and female graduate students. This could imply that a lower percentage of the single students, holding assistantships, held assistantships for two semesters than was true of married students; it is reasonable to assume that this would be the case since over 51 per cent of the male students working toward the Ph.D. degree were married as compared with only 41 per cent of the male students working toward the master's degree.

There was no great difference between the mean ages of the married male graduate students working toward the Ph.D. or master's degree. The mean age of the married men working toward the Ph.D. degree was 28.96 years as compared with a mean age of 28.61 years of the married men working toward the master's degree. Ninety per cent of the former ranged in age from 23.25-38.25 years and of the latter from 22.66-38.85 years. The single men, however, were more variable in age; 90 per cent of those working toward the Ph.D. degree were between 21.53 and 33.93 years of age while 90 per cent of those working toward the master's degree ranged in age from 21.78-28.30; the respective means were 26.95 and 24.33.

Scholarships or Fellowships

A higher proportion of non-resident students than of resident students held scholarships or fellowships. Nearly 46 per cent of the non-resident men held scholarships or fellowships as compared with 22.4 per cent of the resident men. There was greater variability in the amounts of scholarships or fellowships held by married men than by single students, the range within which 90 per cent of the values of the scholarships or fellowships fell being: married men, $435-5375; single men, $380-3000; and single women, $972-2937. The mean value of the scholarships or fellowships held by married men was over $1000 higher than the value of those held by single students.

From the data of Table LXXXII, one notes that only 21.8 per cent of the scholarships or fellowships awarded to the graduate students in the sample were awarded through the U.W. Graduate School or some other U.W. school or college, 35.9 per cent of the scholarships or fellowships were awarded through a foundation, 11.5 per cent were awarded by private industry, and 30.8 per cent were awarded through other sources. Thirty-seven per cent of the master's candidates held scholarships or fellowships as compared with 39 per cent of the Ph.D. candidates.

TABLE LXXXII

SOURCE OF SCHOLARSHIP OR FELLOWSHIP OF GRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY DEGREE CANDIDACY AND MARITAL STATUS*

Scholarship or Fellowship	Master's Candidates				Ph.D. Candidates			
	Single		Married		Single		Married	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	46	71.8	17	47.2	34	59.6	30	62.5
U.W. Graduate School	6	9.4	2	5.6	3	5.3	3	6.2
Other U.W. School or College	1	1.6	--	--	--	--	1	2.1
Foundation	6	9.4	9	25.0	6	10.5	7	14.6
Private Industry	2	3.1	1	2.8	4	7.0	2	4.2
Other	3	4.7	7	19.4	9	15.8	5	10.4
U.W. Grad. School & Foundation	--	--	--	--	1	1.8	--	--
TOTAL	64	100.0	36	100.0	57	100.0	48	100.0

*Includes six non-resident married women.

University Payroll and Other Work During the Year

On the questionnaire, the student was asked the following questions: "What average number of hours per week have you worked for pay during the academic year (Include hours worked in exchange for board, room, etc., and hours worked on faculty appointments such as assistantships)? What is your average pay per hour?" In addition, the student was asked to estimate as accurately as possible his earnings, during the academic year of September 1960-June 1961, from University work and other work; this question excluded the amount earned through assistantships since the amount of these was requested separately.

As noted from Tables LXXIX-LXXXI, pages 89-91, only nine per cent of the married men and single men and women had University payroll earnings other than from assistantships or fellowships or scholarships; of the same groups, 14.6 per cent had earnings from work outside of the University. Five per cent of the married men working outside of the University had incomes of over $5900; also five per cent of the married men on the University payroll, other than for assistantships and fellowships, earned over $5900 through the University. It is recognized that some persons with full-time employment are carrying only a few credits of work and are included in this study since part-time graduate students were not eliminated from the sample.

Nearly two-thirds (65.8%) of the graduate students (married men and single men and women) had incomes from some type of employment; 49.2 per cent of the students were working more than 15 hours per week and 4.5 per cent were working more than 35 hours per week (Table LXXXIII). Of the married male graduate men, 5.1 per cent were working 40 or more hours per week.

TABLE LXXXIII

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Hours Per Week	Single				Married Men		Total	
	Men		Women					
	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %
0	29	31.9	8	26.7	31	39.7	68	34.2
1 - 5	2	34.1	1	30.0	--	39.7	3	35.7
6 - 10	9	44.0	2	36.7	5	46.2	16	43.7
11 - 15	7	51.6	3	46.7	4	51.3	14	50.8
16 - 20	28	82.4	12	86.7	24	82.1	64	82.9
21 - 25	6	89.0	2	93.3	4	87.2	12	88.9
26 - 30	5	94.5	2	100.0	4	92.3	11	94.5
31 - 35	1	95.6			1	93.6	2	95.5
36 - 39	1	96.7			1	94.9	2	96.5
40 and Over	3	100.0			4	100.0	7	100.0
TOTAL	91	100.0	30	100.0	78	100.0	199	100.0

*Does not include six married female students.

The rate of pay per hour for the graduate students ranged from $.70 to over $5.50 (Table LXXXIV). Over 73 per cent of the students earned $2.00 or more per hour, 19.1 per cent earned $3.00 or more per hour, and 6.9 per cent earned $4.00 or more per hour. The rate of pay for married men was generally higher than for single men; however, about the same percentage of single men as of married men earned over $2.60 per hour.

TABLE LXXXIV

PAY PER HOUR OF WORKING GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Hourly Rate	Single						Total	
	Men		Women		Men			
	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %
$ .70 - .89	1	1.6	--	--	--	--	1	0.8
.90 - 1.09	4	8.1	1	4.5	2	4.3	7	6.1
1.10 - 1.29	5	16.1	2	13.6	5	14.9	12	15.3
1.30 - 1.59	5	24.2	2	22.7	2	19.1	9	22.1
1.60 - 1.79	4	30.6	--	22.7	1	21.3	5	26.0
1.80 - 1.99	--	30.6	--	22.7	1	23.4	1	26.7
2.00 - 2.19	8	43.5	4	40.9	8	40.4	20	42.0
2.20 - 2.39	12	62.9	6	68.2	10	61.7	28	63.4
2.40 - 2.59	7	74.2	3	81.8	6	74.5	16	75.6
2.60 - 2.99	4	80.6	--	81.8	3	80.9	7	80.9
3.00 - 3.49	6	90.3	2	90.9	6	93.6	14	91.6
3.50 - 3.99	1	91.9	1	95.5	--	93.6	2	93.1
4.00 - 4.49	4	98.4	--	95.5	--	93.6	4	96.2
4.50 - 4.99	--	98.4	1	100.0	1	95.7	2	97.7
5.00 - 5.49	--	98.4			1	97.9	1	98.5
5.50 & Over	1	100.0			1	100.0	2	100.0
TOTAL	62	100.0	22	100.0	47	100.0	131	100.0

*Does not include six married female students.

From Table LXXXV, one notes that 79.5 per cent of the persons carrying less than nine credits were working over 15 hours per week. One notes also that 19 per cent of the graduate students were carrying less than nine credits. There appears to be a negative association between the number of credits carried and the number of hours worked per week when the number of credits carried is less than 12, that is, as the number of hours of work per week increases, the number of credits carried decreases.

TABLE LXXXV

CREDITS CARRIED PER SEMESTER BY WORKING AND NON-WORKING GRADUATE STUDENTS*

Credits Carried	Hours Worked Per Week						Total	
	None		1-15		16-40			
	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %	No.	Acc. %
0 - 2	--	--	--	--	4	4.0	4	2.0
3 - 5	--	--	1	2.9	4	8.0	5	4.4
6 - 8	2	2.8	5	17.6	23	31.0	30	19.0
9 - 11	50	73.2	20	76.5	52	83.0	122	78.5
12 - 14	18	98.6	7	97.1	15	98.0	40	98.0
15 - 17	1	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0
TOTAL	71	100.0	34	100.0	100	100.0	205	100.0

*Includes six non-resident married women.

Summer Employment

Of the married male and single male and female graduate students, 22.6 per cent had earnings from summer employment. The mean incomes of the persons employed during the summer were: single men, $808; single women, $514; and married men, $858. The ranges within which 90 per cent of the summer earnings fell were: single men, $202.83-1700.00; single women, $361.67-715.00; and married men $232.50-1985.00.

Savings

Nearly one-fourth (23.3%) of the married male and single male and female students had money from savings for University attendance. A greater proportion of the resident than of the non-resident students had savings for this purpose. Of the single men, 33.3 per cent of the residents and 18.0% of the non-residents had savings; of the married men, 66.7% of the residents and 7.4% of the non-residents had savings.

Over half of the students with savings had savings of more than $400. Over five per cent of the married male students had savings of over $3000.

Loans

Of the married male and single male and female graduate students, 5.5 per cent had University loans, 4.0 per cent had loans from relatives, and 3.5 per cent had loans from other sources such as banks. The average amounts and ranges of these various loans can be found in Tables LXXIX-LXXXI, pages 89-91.

Family Contribution

Over one-fifth (22.1%) of the married male and single male and female students received money, other than loans, from their families. For those with this source of funds, the mean amount of money received by single men was $508.00, by single women was $456.25, and by married men was $863.64; five per cent of the single men received over $1480, five per cent of the single women received $1450 or more, and five per cent of the married men received over $2000.

Spouse of Married Men

Over two-fifths (43.6%) of the wives of married students were working and providing funds for their husbands' schooling. The mean amount earned toward the University expenses of the husbands of the working wives was $2265.44. Forty-five per cent of the wives earned between the median amount of $2216 and $4741. One-third (33.3%) of the wives of graduate students, working toward the master's degree, worked; the mean number of hours worked per week was 37.1. Of the wives of graduate students working toward the Ph.D. degree, 45.5 per cent worked; the mean number of hours worked per week was 29.4.

Of the wives of married graduate students, 11.6 per cent were living with their husbands while their husbands attended the University and were enrolled as full-time students themselves, 6.4 per cent were living with their husbands and were part-time students, 76.9 per cent were living with their husbands but were not enrolled in the University, and 5.1 per cent were not living with their husbands while their husbands were attending the University. Thus 18.0 per cent of the wives of the married graduate students in the sample were attending the University also.

Of the married male graduate students, 61.5 per cent had one child or more (28.2 per cent had one child, 19.2 per cent had two children, 9.0 per cent had three children, and 5.1 per cent had four children). Over one-fifth (22.5%) of the children were seven years of age or older; it can be assumed that these children were enrolled in school and that, since the parents were living away from their permanent home addresses, the children for the most part were enrolled in schools other than the schools in which they would have been enrolled were the fathers not University students.

III.4 Occupation and Education of Parents

Occupations of Parents

It was pointed out earlier, page 59, that a higher proportion of the fathers of non-resident undergraduate students were in professional and semi-professional and managerial and official occupations than was true of the fathers of resident undergraduate students. The same is true of the fathers of graduate students despite the fact that 22.9 per cent of the fathers of non-resident graduate students were retired or deceased; 13.5 per cent of the fathers of resident graduate students were retired or deceased (Table LXXXVI).

TABLE LXXXVI

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT GRADUATE STUDENTS

Occupation	Residents		Non-Residents*	
	No.	%	No.	%
Professional	6	11.5	33	21.6
Semi-Professional	2	3.8	4	2.6
Managerial and Official	10	19.3	30	19.6
Clerical, Sales, and Kindred	7	13.5	9	5.9
Domestic, Personal, Protective Service	2	3.8	3	1.9
Agricultural and Kindred	7	13.5	17	11.1
Skilled	7	13.5	13	8.5
Semi-Skilled	2	3.8	4	2.6
Unskilled	2	3.8	5	3.3
Not Living or Retired	7	13.5	35	22.9
TOTAL	52	100.0	153	100.0

*Includes six non-resident married women.

Whereas 43.8 per cent of the parents of non-resident graduate students were employed in professional, semi-professional, managerial, or official positions, only 34.6 per cent of the fathers of resident graduate students were employed in these types of positions. Nearly one-third of the mothers of the undergraduate students were working outside of the home, that is, in occupations other than housewife; 24 per cent of the mothers of graduate students were employed. Of the mothers of resident graduate students, 13.5 per cent were employed; of the mothers of non-resident graduate students, 27.4 per cent were employed. The major category of employment of the mothers of graduate students was clerical, sales, and kindred; 11.7 per cent of all of the mothers were employed in these occupations. Over six per cent of all of the mothers were employed in professional occupations.

Education of Parents

About the same proportion of the fathers of non-resident graduate students as of the fathers of non-resident undergraduate students had earned a baccalaureate or higher degree (between 32 and 33 per cent). However, a significantly greater percentage of the fathers of non-resident graduate students than of non-resident undergraduate students had earned a doctor's degree (10.5 and less than 2.0 per cent respectively). Over 52 per cent of the fathers of non-resident graduate students had never entered college, over 20 per cent had never attended a secondary school (Table LXXXVII).

A higher proportion of the fathers of resident undergraduate students had earned a baccalaureate or higher degree than of the fathers of resident graduate students (about 20 per cent as compared with 17.4 per cent). The proportion, however, of the fathers of resident graduate students who earned a degree beyond the baccalaureate was higher than of the fathers of resident undergraduate students (7.8 per cent as compared with 2.3 per cent). Over 67 per cent of the fathers of resident graduate students had never entered college; nearly 33 per cent had never attended high school.

TABLE LXXXVII

EDUCATION OF FATHERS OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT GRADUATE STUDENTS

Educational Background	Residents		Non-Residents*	
	No.	%	No.	%
Below 8th Grade	4	7.6	15	9.8
8th Grade	13	25.0	16	10.5
High School - No Diploma	9	17.3	24	15.7
High School Diploma	9	17.3	25	16.3
College - No Degree	6	11.5	17	11.1
Bachelor's Degree	5	9.6	22	14.4
Master's; Law;* or Equiv. Degree	2	3.9	12	7.8
Doctor's (Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M., etc.)	2	3.9	16	10.5
Unknown	2	3.9	6	3.9
TOTAL	52	100.0	153	100.0

*Includes six non-resident married women.

Few of the mothers of graduate students have received a degree beyond the baccalaureate. None of the mothers of resident graduate students in the sample had a degree beyond the baccalaureate while only 3.9 per cent of the mothers of non-resident students had received a degree higher than the baccalaureate. Of the mothers of resident graduate students, 7.7 per cent had a baccalaureate degree, 61.5 per cent had a high school diploma or less, and 17.3 per cent had an eighth grade education or below. Of the mothers of non-resident graduate students, 18.9 per cent had earned the baccalaureate degree, 61.5 per cent had a high school diploma or less, and 17.0 per cent had an eighth grade education or below.

APPENDIX A

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

Institutional Studies
50 Bascom Hall

April 7, 1961

Dear U.W. Student:

Students planning to attend The University of Wisconsin are concerned with the costs of attendance and with possible sources of income while attending The University. The best basis for estimating these costs and sources of income is the experience of students now in attendance.

We are asking that you help us in gathering data which will be valuable in providing meaningful information to our prospective students as well as in determining needs for financial aids programs. A questionnaire is enclosed for this purpose. Please return the completed questionnaire to me within the next week if at all possible. A self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

The questionnaire is being sent to a sample of students selected at random from all divisions of the student body; therefore it is very important that each person respond with accurate answers. All information will be kept in strict confidence and the analyses will be on a group and not individual basis. The student names will not be available to the persons making the analyses. You will note a code number on the questionnaire. This number has only one purpose; it enables us to send a follow-up to persons who do not respond to the first request.

We are aware that your time is valuable and that this request will be an added demand on your time. We appreciate sincerely your assistance.

Very truly yours,

L. J. Lins

L. J. Lins
Professor and Coordinator

LJL:eh
Enc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

Institutional Studies
50 Bascom Hall

April 27, 1961

Dear U.W. Student:

On April 7, we sent a questionnaire on student costs and expenses to a random sample of the students in attendance during this academic year. We have responses from 70 per cent of the persons to whom the questionnaires were sent.

You are among the individuals who have not responded. Since we are basing the analyses on the sample, it is very important that we have responses from all of the persons. Therefore I am sending this reminder hoping that you will take the time, within the next few days, to complete and return the questionnaire; another copy of the questionnaire and a self-addressed envelope are enclosed.

As I mentioned in my April 7 letter, the individual information will be kept in strict confidence. There will be no individual analyses made nor will your name be available to any persons making the analyses or to persons in any other offices. We appreciate sincerely your help.

Very truly yours,

L. J. Lins

L. J. Lins
Professor and Coordinator

LJL:eh
Enc.

Code No.______________

STUDY OF STUDENT COSTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON CAMPUS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

SEX: Male___; Female___. MARRIED: Yes___; No___. AGE________________________.
(Nearest birthday)

CLASSIFICATION:

Undergraduate: College______________________________ Year______________.
(L&S, Agr., Educ., Spec., etc.) (Fresh., Soph., etc.)

Graduate: Working for Masters______________; Working for Ph.D.______________.

Professional: Law___________; Medicine___________. Year____________________.
(1, 2, 3, 4, Spec.)

AVE. NO. OF CREDITS
CARRIED PER SEM.: ____________________
(1st & 2nd Sem. ÷ 2)

FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES
I AM CLASSIFIED AS: Res.____; Non-Res.____.

PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: ____.
City County (if Wis.) State or Foreign Country

NO. OF LIVING BROTHERS & SISTERS: Older____; Younger____. NO. NOW IN COLLEGE: ____.

DO YOU OWN AN AUTOMOBILE WHICH YOU HAVE AT THE UNIVERSITY: Yes____; No____.

II. HOUSING AND DEPENDENTS

A. Check type of housing in which you now are living.

1. Univ. Residence Hall.............____
2. Univ. Apartment or House.........____
3. Sorority or Fraternity House.....____
4. Lodging House, Univ. Club, YMCA..____
5. House (Rented or Owned)..........____
6. Trailer (Rented or Owned)........____
7. Privately Owned Apartment....____
8. Privately Owned Hall.........____
9. Room in Private Home.........____
10. Light Housekeeping Room......____
11. Parent's or Relative's Home..____
12. Commuting...................____

B. Number of persons, other than yourself, dependent upon you for support: __________.

III. FAMILY STATUS: To be answered by married students only.

A. Is your spouse employed? Yes___; No___. If yes, No. of hours per week_________.

B. Is spouse living with you while you are attending The University? Yes___; No___.

C. Is your spouse a U.W. student? Yes____; No____. Part-time____; Full-time____.

D. Number of children: ______. AGE: Under 6_______; 7-14_______; 15-18_______.

IV. GENERAL FINANCE

A. Do you currently have debts other than charge accounts? Yes________; No________.
If yes, for what purposes were these debts incurred?

Education_______; Car_______; House or Trailer_______; Medical_______; Other

(Specify)______________________________. Amount of Debt $____________________.

B. Do you hold a scholarship or fellowship? Yes_______; No_______.

If yes, by whom granted: U.W. Scholarship Office____; U.W. Grad. School____;

Other U.W. School or College____; Foundation____; Private Industry____;

Citizen Group____; Other (Specify)______________________. Amount $__________.

C. What average number of hours per week have you worked for pay during the academic year? (Include hours worked in exchange for board, room, etc., and hours worked on faculty appointments such as assistantships) ________. What is your average pay per hour? $__________. Do you feel that working has seriously hurt your grades? Yes______; No______.

D. Do you plan to complete the degree for which you are now working without interruption (other than summer vacations), at Madison, unless asked to withdraw for scholastic reasons? Yes______; No______.

1. If yes, would your financing be through (Check one or more)
    - a. Present Financial Sources..._____
    - b. Loans.......................______
    - c. Additional Scholarships....._____
    - d. Additional Work.........______
    - e. Other (Specify)

      ____________________...______
2. If no, what are your plans?
    - a. Drop out of school permanently................_____
    - b. Drop out of school and work for a time........_____
    - c. Transfer to other college or university......._____
    - d. Other (Specify)____________________________..._____

E. Were you out of school for a semester or more during your undergraduate years? Yes_____; No_____. If yes, why? (Number in order of importance: 1 = most important)

1. Financial Reasons...............______
2. Scholastic Reasons..............______
3. Personal Illness................______
4. Family Illness..................______
5. Excellent Job Opportunity.......______
6. Marriage........................______
7. Military Service.........______
8. Dissatisfaction with Course or Subjects....______
9. Other (Specify)

   ____________________...______

   ____________________...______

V. OCCUPATIONS AND DEGREES OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS

A. FATHER

Living: Yes_______; No_______. Occupation:________________________________

Highest Educational Attainment: Below Eighth Grade_____; Eighth Grade_____; High School but not Diploma_____; High School Diploma_____; College but not Degree_____; Bachelor's Degree_____; Master's, Law, or Equivalent Degree_____; Doctor's (Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M., etc.) Degree_____.

B. MOTHER

Living: Yes_______; No_______. Occupation:________________________________

Highest Educational Attainment: Below Eighth Grade_____; Eighth Grade_____; High School but not Diploma_____; High School Diploma_____; College but not Degree_____; Bachelor's Degree_____; Master's, Law, or Equivalent Degree_____; Doctor's (Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M., etc.) Degree_____.

VI. INCOME OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS

What is your best estimate of your parent's or parents' 1960 income (wages, salaries, profits, interest, dividends):

Amount of Income $______________________________.

VII. SOURCE OF INCOME FOR UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE

Please list as accurately as possible the amount of your earnings and sources of income during and/or for the academic year, September 1960 - June 1961 (Include value of work performed in exchange for room, board, etc.)

1. Scholarship or Fellowship......$________
2. U.W. Assistantship.............$________
3. Other Work During Academic Yr.
   - a. University Payroll......$________
   - b. Other...................$________
4. Remission of Non-Res. Tuition..$________
5. Summer Employment..............$________
6. Own Savings....................$________
7. Loans
   - a. University..............$________
   - b. Relatives...............$________
   - c. Bank....................$________
   - d. Other...................$________
8. Family Contribution.........$________
9. Income or Savings of Spouse.$________
10. Public Law 550 or 894.......$________
11. Other Federal or State Aid..$________
12. ROTC or Military Reserves...$________
13. Other (Specify)

________________________...$________

________________________...$________

________________________...$________

TOTAL $________

VIII. COST OF UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE

Please list as accurately as possible the amount spent during the academic year, September 1960 - June 1961 (Include value of work performed in exchange for room, board, etc.)

1. Room and Board
   - Room........................$________
   - Board.......................$________
   - Room and Board..............$________ (if combined charge)
2. Books and Supplies.............$________
3. Travel in Madison..............$________
4. Travel to and from Home........$________
5. Clothing.......................$________
6. Laundry and Cleaning...........$________
7. Tuition and Fees...............$________
8. Health (Dental & Medical)...$________
9. Recreation & Entertainment..$________
10. Fraternity, Sorority, Residence Halls Dues......$________
11. Student Activities..........$________
12. Miscellaneous (Personal items, gifts, etc.)......$________
13. Other (Specify)

________________________...$________

TOTAL $________

Please Return to:
Office of Institutional Studies
50 Bascom Hall
University of Wisconsin

APPENDIX B

June 1961

Dear Parent or Guardian of 1960-61 U.W. Student:

In evaluating the needs for financial aids programs at The University of Wisconsin, we are interested in parental incomes. Please complete the question of 1960 income (total of husband and wife) on the other half of this double postal card and return it within a week if possible.

It is very important that each person complete the card since the survey is on a sampling basis. All information will be kept in strict confidence. Your name will not be used; please do not sign the card. The code number is simply to identify the fact that a response has been received and to send a follow-up should you mislay the first request. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
L. J. Lins
Professor and Coordinator
Institutional Studies

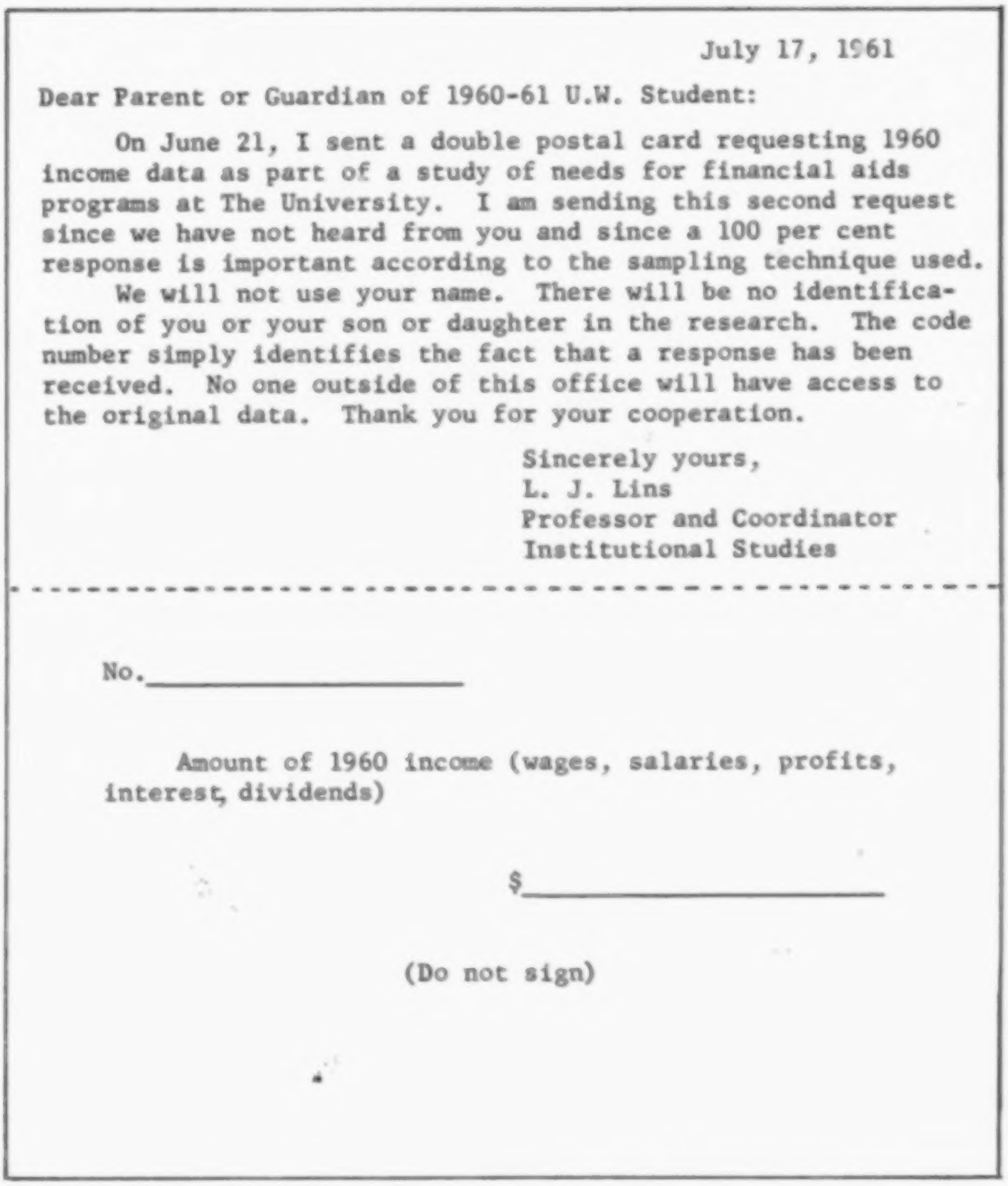
- -

No. ____________________

Amount of 1960 income (wages, salaries, profits, interest, dividends)

$____________________________

(Do not sign)



July 17, 1961

Dear Parent or Guardian of 1960-61 U.W. Student:

On June 21, I sent a double postal card requesting 1960 income data as part of a study of needs for financial aids programs at The University. I am sending this second request since we have not heard from you and since a 100 per cent response is important according to the sampling technique used.

We will not use your name. There will be no identification of you or your son or daughter in the research. The code number simply identifies the fact that a response has been received. No one outside of this office will have access to the original data. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
L. J. Lins
Professor and Coordinator
Institutional Studies

No.____________________

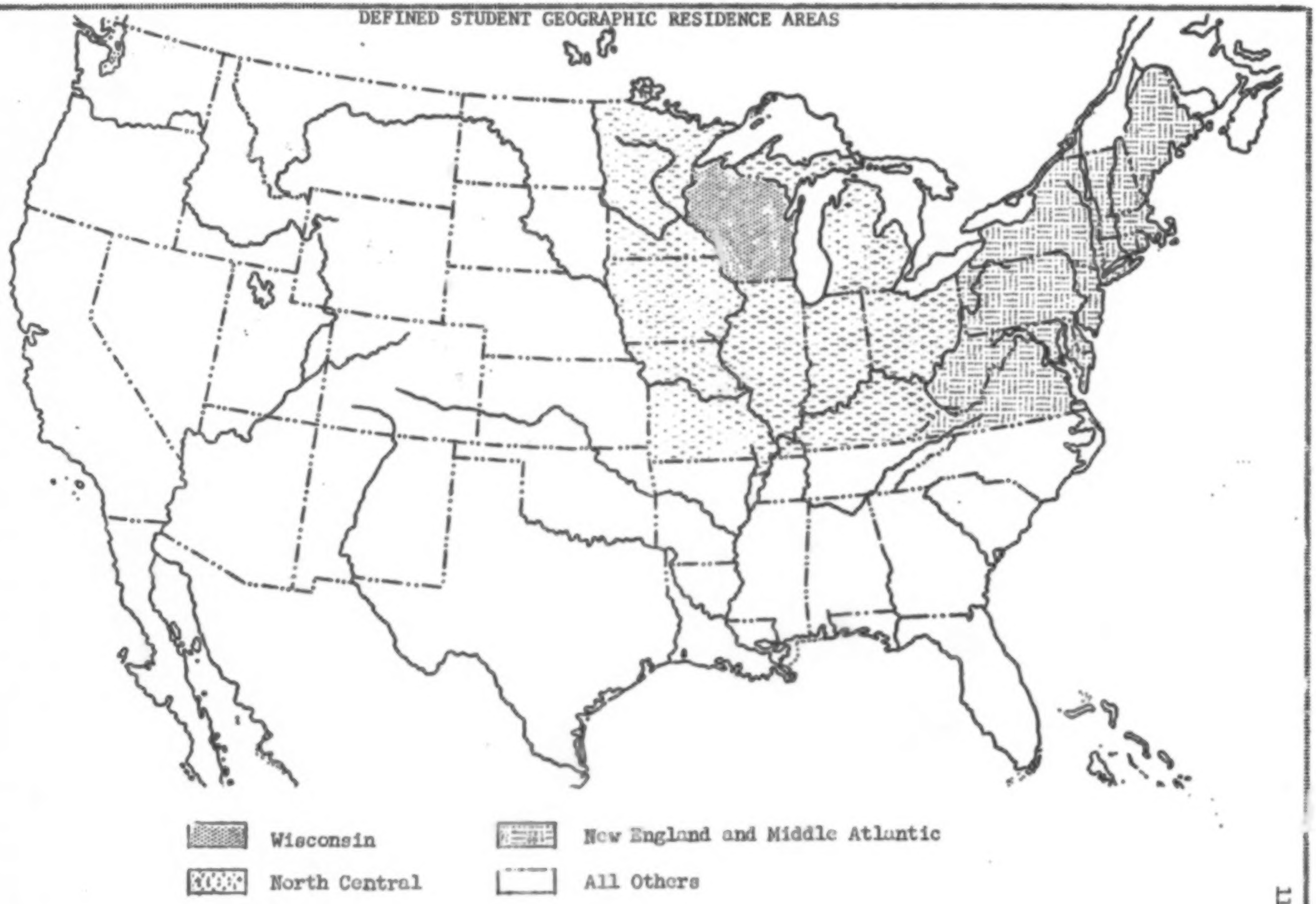
Amount of 1960 income (wages, salaries, profits, interest, dividends)

$____________________

(Do not sign)

APPENDIX C

DEFINED STUDENT GEOGRAPHIC RESIDENCE AREAS


▨ Wisconsin
▨ North Central
▨ New England and Middle Atlantic
☐ All Others